New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

The Newfoundland Expedition for Laying Down the Wires.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OFF CAPE SABLE, ON BOARD STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, Thursday, Aug. [illegible]

I remember hearing years ago a flaxen haired syren, with blue eyes and long curls, sing a song commencing, "Off, off, said the stranger; off, off and away." That syren was forty if she was a day and I was thirteen, but I loved her to distraction, and when the James Adger started from Pier number 4, North River, on Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock A. M., amid shouts and waving of caps from people on the pier, and hearty replies from those on board, then the memory of that old song came back on me, and as the line "Away flew the light bark o'er the silvery bay," rose to my recollection, I let fall a tear to the memory of ANNA MATILDA, and then shouted to drive away my grief.

We were a pleasant crew bound on a great expedition. To-day the first link of that great transatlantic wire on which thought will incessantly travel three years hence, to bind the two Hemispheres together, with a mystic band, through which, as through the connecting link of the Siamese Twins, all vitality will ebb and flow from new World to Old, and from Old World to New. This surely is an enterprise, which, if lacking the dangers of the Spanish Captain's adventure, when he sailed from Palos, still leads to grander ends, and stretches into further futures. Everything adds to the mystic excitement of such an expedition. The dumb intelligence of the Telegraph, the mystery of the deep ocean into which we will lower it, the tremendous wonder of being able to talk to a friend two thousand miles away, and bid him "good morning" across an awful ocean—all [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] with long [illegible] travel, then it was that a slight rolling motion became perceptible in the good ship James Adger, and people began to look uncomfortable [illegible] close to my young [illegible] acquaintance, and we were laughing together, with that heartlessness which distinguishes an ocean society when the case of sea-sickness is involved, and none laughed louder than the youthful mariner. But suddenly it seemed to me that his merriment grew hollow and artificial. He no longer smoked. I watched his cheek, and it seemed to me that strange shadows flitted across it, until it settled into a yellowish green. "You are not getting ill, I trust," I said, suspiciously. "Oh! no. I was never better," he answered, with a despairing laugh. "Then take another cigar," I said, proffering my case to him. He uttered a wild shriek, placed his handkerchief on his mouth, and made a feeble rush for the companion ladder. He was ill—awfully ill—and I had to put him to bed, and take off his beautiful pumps. He did not appear for twenty-four hours afterwards, and then how changed! The nautical garb was gone. Gone the pumps, the surface of pearl buttons, and the hat. He had on a plain coat, and talked of Erie, by which I inferred that he was versed in stocks, and had never been to sea in his life.

The weather was so fine all Tuesday that but few got ill, while the remainder hovered in a state of nauseous uncertainty. The Effendi held bravely out until Wednesday, and then capitulated. I believe that I facilitated his surrender by suggesting several delicious dishes, which I thought it would be just the moment to enjoy. At the mention of pork and beans he smiled grimly. When calves' head, with lobscouse dressing, was enumerated, he seemed to plead with a sort of mute despair, but the suggestion of fried liver and molasses was more than he could bear. With a faint howl of agony he rushed below, and came up four hours afterwards a wiser and a paler man.

We soon commenced that process of amalgamation so necessary to the pleasure of a party on ship board. Late in the night parties were grouped on the paddle-boxes, where songs were much in requisition. One young lady, who to a beautiful voice added a very cultivated style of vocalization, gave us *Robert toi que j'aime* in the after saloon. It was years since I had heard GIULIA GRISI sing it at the Covent Garden Opera House, and once more I felt myself deeply moved by this most passionate and mournful of love songs.

Those paddle-boxes, by the way, are charming places. On Tuesday night the whole heavens were illuminated with Summer lightning. It seemed as if the electric fluid had gotten up an illumination in honor of an expedition devoted to the triumph of the subtle element. The blue slopes of the sky ran with fire. Flaming torrents poured through azure ravines, and wild jets of [illegible] spray flashed through the vistas of the sullen clouds. At one moment it seemed as if a huge snake, radiant and swift, was winding through the skies, leaving a fiery trail behind it. I thought of the combat of the great Midgard Serpent with the wolf Fenris, when shall come [illegible], the Twilight of the Gods. It seemed as if the old Norse prophecy was about to be accomplished. At another moment it seemed as if some ethereal battle was going forward. Flights of flaming arrows flew from cloud to cloud. Ranks of glittering spear-heads glimmered from behind bastions of dun-hued vapor. Again, the entire veil of the sky seemed to become transparent, as if it were about to be lifted, and the eternal mysteries laid bare to us neophytes wandering over the wild ocean. On the paddle-boxes, therefore, we sat and watched these splendid games. Occasionally some one of the party would strike up a quaint old ballad, and the voice pealing over the water seemed a fitting hymn to the deities of fire, who were, like the Titans of old, scaling once more the blue steeps of Heaven.

Of Wednesday and Thursday ask me no account. It is wrapped for me in sullen shade. A narrow berth, a horrible heaving of the sea, a creaking of ropes, the groans of The Effendi who lay in the berth above me; an incessant desire for a basin, a hatred of the whole world, with some thoughts about my razor in connection with my carotid,—these form the only features of that terrible interregnum. I was unspeakably wretched. How I hated those persons whom I could see through my little window walking up and down on deck, heedless of the elements. The ostriches! Had they stomachs? Were they born of women? I would have seen the hungry billows sweep them into the sea with the most infinite satisfaction. So I lay and groaned, and groaned and lay, until Friday, (to-day,) at 10 o'clock, when the blissful news came to me on the wings of the stewardess, that we were steaming into Halifax harbor. To dress myself in an elegant suit of homespun; to rush up stairs, order a bottle of Scotch ale and a red herring, was but the work of three-quarters of an hour. Herring and Halifax are now before me. I intend discussing the former now. Of the latter you shall hear in my next letter, which shall be, if possible, more brilliant than this one.

F. J. O'B.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON THE JAMES ADGER FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

PETER COOPER,	MARSHALL BREWER,
MRS. COOPER,	F. M. GISBORNE,
PROF. S. F. B. MORSE,	CHAS. T. MIDDLEBROOK,
MRS. MORSE,	JOHN MULLALY,
Master A. B. MORSE,	T. W. STRONG,
CYRUS W. FIELD,	D. C. HITCHCOCK,
JAS. S. SLUYTER,	S. A. RICHARDS,
ROBERT W. LOWBER,	E. P. ELY,
MRS. R. W. LOWBER,	H. W. BARRAN,
Miss AMY REDFIELD,	GEO. H. BROWN,
REV. GARDINER SPRING,	A. A. RAYER,
REV. D. D. FIELD,	F. J. O'BRIEN,
REV. H. M. FIELD,	F. H. PALMER,
MRS. H. M. FIELD,	J. P. PALMER,
Miss GRACIE FIELD,	CHAS. J. SMITH,
Miss ALICE FIELD,	DR. P. A. BRUYERE,
Miss ELLEN L. HERNDON,	JOHN G. KIP,
DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE,	CHAS. H. HOUGHTON,
MRS. LEWIS A. SAYRE,	J. W. KENNEDY,
DAVID A. SAYRE,	FRANCIS WINTON,
WM. M. SWAIN,	L. P. PALMER,
Master W. J. SWAIN,	JOSEPH JONES,
JOHN THORNLEY,	Miss COOPER,
PROF. F. SHEPPARD,	ROBERT RUSSELL,
BAYARD TAYLOR,	HUGH ALLEN,
Miss LIZZIE [illegible],	THOMAS EVANS,
JOHN [illegible],	JAMES [illegible],
REV. J. M. SHERWOOD,	JNO. B. [illegible],
MRS. ANN PALMER,	M. MCINERNY,
MRS. EDWARD D. JONES,	L. MEYER,
Miss MARY [illegible],	F. G. SLATTERY.

The Late Stabbing by a Husband.

CATHARINE MURPHY, who was stabbed on the forenoon of the 8th inst., by her husband, PATRICK MURPHY, at their residence, No. 70 Goerck-street, just after his discharge from custody in a cell in the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, where she has been ever since. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner O'DONNELL. The child of deceased has been conveyed to the Almshouse for safe keeping.

☞ The numerous patrons of the Astor House Telegraph, which connects with the House Printing Lines throughout the United States, will be glad to learn that a much more convenient office has been furnished by Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON, at the right of the main entrance to the Exchange Room, in the basement, where Mr. SWAN, the manager of the line, will be happy to see his friends.

SCIENCE.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SECOND DAY.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.

The day opens warm and bright. Sunshine rests upon the path of this learned body. How can it help being sunny, in the midst of so much brilliancy? It cannot!

The morning boats and trains have again brought in large accessions of numbers of those in attendance upon the meeting. Capt. WILKES, (U. S. Exploring Expedition,) arrived this morning. Prof. O. M. MITCHEL, Prof. GUYOT, Mr. REDFIELD, of New-York, Prof. GEORGE R. PERKINS, the elder SILLIMAN, Prof. BARNARD, of Mississippi, Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, of Louisville, and I do not know how many others, made their first appearance in the Hall to-day.

GOOD TIMES COMING.

There are reports that the wealthy and hospitable citizens of Providence have made great arrangements. In anticipation of the arrival of the installment of Science, which now illuminates the State of Rhode Island and "Providence Plantations," a subscription paper was started, with the intent to provide suitable entertainment for *the members of the Association*. The amount which an attempt was made to raise, I have heard stated at a figure as high as $3,000; what success attended the effort to raise this sum is a fact which has not transpired. It was, however, sufficiently great to provide for publication of proceedings, excursions and "vinctures" of various descriptions. We are evidently established here till next week shall have run one-half its course. So much the better. Providence is a good institution to place our trust in, on such occasions as this.

The address of the retiring President, Prof. DANA, will be delivered on Friday evening.

VERY IMPORTANT.

It was announced at the opening of the General Session this morning, that the discussion of a Decimal System of Weights and Measures (postponed from the Cleveland and Washington meetings) will take place in full meeting on Monday afternoon next. This is a subject that has been in preparation for a number of years. At Washington (I think) a Committee was appointed to consider it. The debate to take place here will be very important—results may not immediately follow.

DIVISION.

The Standing Committee have recommended that, if a division of the body becomes necessary, two bodies be formed: one devoted to Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy; one to Chemistry, Geology, Natural History. For to-day the division will not be necessary. In fact, there is a marked disposition among members in favor of the continuance of general meetings. The necessary consequence of a division into two or more bodies, is to prevent very many persons in attendance from taking part in discussions of subjects to which they may be particularly attached. Prof. BACHE and others have given expression to their preference for meetings *in masse*. The only drawback is that these require a few days more in order to complete the business which may be brought before the Association. Newspaper correspondents may be put down as decidedly favorable to a single meeting; subdivisions of their persons are sometimes slightly unpleasant.

PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

The programme of to-day embraces the following papers:

1. Earthquake Waves on the Western Coast of the United States, on the 23d and 28th of December, 1854, by Prof. A. D. BACHE.
2. Frozen Wells of Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., by Prof. JOHN BROCKLESBY.
3. System in Zoology, by LOUIS AGASSIZ.
4. Cutting and Polishing of Granite by Drifting Sands on the Colorado, by WM. P. BLAKE.
5. Improvement in Steam Furnaces, by J. AMORY.
6. New Tables for converting Longitudes and Latitudes into Right Ascension and Declination, by J. G. RUNKLE, Naut. Alm. (By permission of Commander DAVIS.)
7. The Storm which was experienced throughout the United States about the 20th December, 1836, by Prof. ELIAS LOOMIS.
8. Solution of the Adams Prize Problem for 1857, part first, by Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

PROF. BACHE ON EARTHQUAKE WAVES.

Prof. BACHE's paper on the Earthquake Waves of the Western coast of the United States referred particularly to the waves of Dec. 23 and 25, 1854. These waves were compared, in their height and times, and their peculiarities were pointed out. They would have escaped detection by ordinary observation, being 39 feet in height only on the average at San Diego, and 44 feet at San Francisco. Three series are distinctly traceable at San Francisco, the highest wave being 65 feet in height on a tide falling two feet. The time of oscillation there was 33 minutes, and at San Diego 30 minutes. The time of occurrence at San Diego of the first series of waves was about one hour two minutes later than at San Francisco. These waves resulted from the earthquake of the 23d of December, the violence of which was so great at Simoda in Japan, as to raise a wave some thirty feet high there, and fifteen feet at Peel's Island, about 500 miles to the southward. The time of transmission of the wave from Simoda to San Francisco was 11 hours 28 minutes, and to San Diego 12 hours 50 minutes. This gives a rate of transmission of about 6¼ miles per minute, and taken in connection with the time of oscillation of the wave, gives the depth of the ocean in the path of the wave at about two miles.

Prof. AGASSIZ, in commenting upon the speculations of Geology in connection with this subject, denied that geological changes and upheavals which are now taking place produce any further changes or extinctions of species in the animal kingdom.

WHY DO WELLS FREEZE?

This was a question that half a dozen savans tried to answer and couldn't, so that half a dozen could not agree with them. Prof. BROCKLESBY read accounts of frozen wells in Tioga County, New-York, one of which, situated in a table-land 30 feet above the level of the Susquehanna, has ice in it the year round. The well has been dug 21 years; depth from surface to the ice 61 feet. Ice could not be broken by a heavy weight attached to a rope; thermometer descended 36° in sixteen minutes; men cannot endure to work more than two hours in the well, and a candle let down shows a deflection of the flame in one direction, proving the existence of a current of air. A large piece of ice was drawn up July 25, 1837. No other wells are within 60 or 80 rods, and none present similar phenomena. A gentleman in Owego has since discovered two wells in that village, 60 feet deep, which freeze up. They are situated a short distance from the Susquehanna and below its bed.

Prof. GUYOT said he had observed on the Jura a number of ice caves. One was 60 feet deep. At the opening, columns of ice had formed, falling to the bottom. His explanation was, that in places nearest of access to the snows in Winter we are sure to find ice in Summer, if the quantity of snow was large enough. In the case of Mr. BROCKLESBY's well, the place admits large quantities of snow, which melts, but not readily, because it is not accessible to the sun. It therefore goes through the process which the glaciers of the Alps undergo. The snow freezes again during the night, after being partly melted; and we have the formation of the glacier without movement. It is exactly the same in this as in the Alps.

Prof. ROGERS, on the contrary, could not see how snow at the bottom of a well could accumulate ice on the sides. He could, however, well imagine this condition of things, viz.: That if the atmosphere became very much chilled, the well becomes the recipient of the coldest air in the neighborhood, on account of its greater specific gravity. The temperature of the well in such case becomes perfectly abnormal, and because of the bad conducting power of its materials retains the cold. This was his explanation.

Prof. DENISON OLMSTED held that very cold air exists in the interior of the earth, which may find a ventilating shaft in the well. In ice houses wastage is prevented by allowing a current of air to pass freely, rather than to permit the ice to be closely housed. Liquefaction after congelation is a very slow process.

Prof. ROGERS—In this case, there is no evidence of the existence of a strong current.

Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH considered it difficult to establish the fact that these currents can freeze water.

Prof. AGASSIZ questioned whether any very low temperature exists in ice resting upon other bodies. When attempting to ascertain the temperature of the Glaciers, by running a thermometer ten feet below the surface, he had failed to find anything but a fraction of a degree below 32°. A self-registering thermometer, sunk 30 feet below the Glacial surface, remained there all Winter, and indicated no such temperature as we would be ready to admit as possible under influences so intensely cold.

Rev. THOS. HILL wanted to know, next, why ordinary wells *don't* freeze; the solution of that question might furnish the answer to *this*.

Prof. HENRY detailed experiments he had made with a sponge.

Dr. GOULD had a few words to say, and before the subject dropped, gentlemen got to be facetious.

AGASSIZ ON CLASSIFICATION.

Professor AGASSIZ has made a notable contribution to science in his remarks to-day on the subject of Scientific Nomenclature. He has rebuked the old systems of classification, and proposes a new one.

He said the title of his paper (*The System in Zoology*) might be considered as evidence of great presumption on his part, as if he was assuming to present a new system of classification of the animal kingdom. Yet it was not without intention that he had selected the title; for he had been convinced for a number of years that there is in Nature a system which is not ours. The system of our classification, he contended, should express the true affinities that exist between animals, and not the ideas which we form of those affinities. Scientific investigation has brought together groups of such animals as possess characteristics common to each other, and it is because the facilities for the study of Natural History were just as they have been that Science has become what it is now. Yet Naturalists must be aware that the systems which have been laid down were but expressions of the knowledge then achieved, and that they were not arranged according to the habits of the animals themselves. But as their relations came to be studied more intently, it became obvious that there was a deeper relation; and the observation of certain structural features led to the discovery of what were called natural methods, extending to the relation of classes of animals as their habits were understood from the investigation of such as had common characters. Yet even then the idea of the system of classification was the work of the naturalists, and expressed but indifferently the system of the animals themselves. Even as late as the last classification of the animal kingdom by CUVIER—a system which has made his name so famous—that distinguished naturalist depended more upon arbitrary groupings than upon critical observations of natural affinities. To be understood well, the true relations of the system of Nature ought to be considered *as an analysis of the thought expressed by the Creator*. Classification is in reality nothing, but the expression of that thought. We may no longer speak of *our* system. We may only speak of our readings of that thought which constitutes the animal system; which has gone on developing through countless ages. No longer do naturalists consider the Animal Kingdom without reference to the cause of existence. They are all driven to one point. They are compelled to ascribe existence of animal forms, either to physical causes or to an intelligent Maker. Between these two there is no medium point, no other alternative. The classes of animals are either, the result of the general forces which we observe in Nature, or, they are the work of an intelligent Being. Do we see in these classes the evidences of physical force—or thought? And now, when we come to consider the Animal Kingdom practically, as a process of Zoological investigation, it comes first in order to ascertain whether in the combinations already ascertained we can read that thought, or whether any other result can there be read. The system of animal classification which is generally adopted arranges the Animal Kingdom in four great divisions—Vertebrata, Articulata, Mollusca and Radiata. In fixing the titles of these groups, CUVIER established them according to the organization of the animals. More recent observations, however, have shown that other considerations besides those of structure should be taken into account, such as those which are based upon investigations of the gradations of animals, and of animals within the egg. Professor AGASSIZ showed that the groups called by naturalists *classes, orders, families, genera* and *species*, have existed in nature in classes stamped by peculiar features, differing in kind among the species themselves. He cited instances among the fishes, birds,—Gasteropods, Echinoderms, Acalephæ, Polypi, (and any number of dreadful names besides.) Characteristics are not founded upon restrictions of the characters of families; nor species upon restrictions of Genera. The characters which mark one great group constitute one *kind*. A difference in character indicates *distinct classes*. A plan of structure must indicate ways and means of existence. Existing systems do not exhibit this. For instance, the Radiata. How is it carried out? The idea conveyed is radiation. In the Polypi we find a mere sac; in the Echinoderms a solid envelope and an internal cavity, and independent organs within this cavity. The Professor went on to demonstrate that higher classes (under present nomenclatures) may be really inferior in structure to those which are called the simpler. This overlapping construction excludes uniformity, and exhibits the futility of shaping all our systems under one and the same Procrustean model. There was much more to this effect. The learned gentleman, than whom no one is better qualified to establish the foundation of the new system he desires, was elaborate in his expositions of the relations of animals to each other, and very nearly repudiated the classifications of LINNÆUS and CUVIER. He stated his idea of the plan of a new system, in conclusion; that it is FORM which characterizes the families of animals, and not gradations or plans of structure. If there be only a single species in nature it must constitute a class by itself.

(I am by no means sure that Mr. AGASSIZ's system has found a learned chronicler. In a subject so novel, unscientific hearers can hope to find the kernel only, and may not always succeed. The Professor has the [illegible] of the entire of my next column to right himself if he is wronged.)

The next paper was by Mr. WM. P. BLAKE, on the Cutting and Polishing of Granite by drifting sand on the Colorado. Some curious specimens were produced.

DR. WAYLAND'S "BILLIARD" PARTY.

The telegraph to-day has made the TIMES talk of a "billiard" party largely attended at Dr. WAYLAND's. It may have been "brilliant," (as the printers probably intended,) but billiards are certainly not a part of the Doctor's new system.

M.

Details of Four Days' Later News from Europe.

Arrival of the Union and the America's Mails.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The British Press on Recruiting in the United States.

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *Union* at this port and the *America's* mails from Boston, we are in possession of the details of four days later news from Europe.

It was expected in London that Parliament would be shortly prorogued. Members had resolved to get through the remaining business with the utmost dispatch. From the general appearance of affairs, and the probability that further supplies will be wanted, there can hardly be a doubt of there being a short Winter session.

The Globe says that Her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament in person. It is not probable *that Her Majesty will visit London before her departure* for Paris, and it is most likely that she will proceed direct from Osborne to Boulogne on the 7th. The Earl of CLARENDON will be the Secretary of State in attendance on Her Majesty on the occasion. The day of prorogation, if not on Saturday, the 11th inst., will at all events, be on the following Monday.

In the House of Commons, on the 3d inst., Mr. LAING called attention to the objects and policy of the war as affected by the late negotiations, and moved an address for copies of any correspondence with the French Government relating to the same. Several members spoke, but the debate was adjourned.

It had been announced in the London journals that a public meeting would be held on Wednesday evening at St. Martin's hall, Longacre, under the presidency of Sir DE LACY EVANS, M. P., for the purpose of favoring the employment of the Polish Legion, in furtherance of the Crimean war, and with a view to the restoration of Poland to her national rights. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, the hall was surrounded by dense masses anxious to obtain admission, but the entrances were guarded by policemen, who exhibited a printed notice, to the effect that in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Sir DE LACY EVANS, the meeting was postponed for a few days. It is supposed, however, that Government interference stopped the intended meeting.

The Dantzic correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphed on the 3d of August as follows: "The *Princess Alice* has arrived. When she left Nargen the whole fleet was there ready for action. Important news may be daily expected."

We find the report of General [illegible]'s murder repeated in various telegraphic dispatches in foreign journals. As, however, they are all traceable to the original Constantinople dispatch of the 28th, *via* Vienna, they do not confirm the report, but leave us free to hope that the General may yet be in safety.

It was rumored in Constantinople, on the 28th, that SCHAMYL (whom the *Moniteur* lately reported dead,) had made a descent upon Tiflis and induced the Russians to retreat from before Kars. A fact so important as the relief of Kars would not, it is reasonable to suppose, have remained ten days without confirmation.

It appears from the *Courrier de Marseille* to be perfectly true that the French Government has purchased the Rhone steamers for operations in the Black Sea. They are flat bottomed, and the number of boats purchased is ninety-seven. By this means it will be possible to land even 50,000 men on points which would be inaccessible to vessels of ordinary construction.

The French Government has intimated to all whom it may concern that it will most decidedly resist any attempt to excite disturbances in Italy. A certain degree of agitation has been remarked of late among the refugees on the continent, as if something favorable was expected to turn up for them, or as if they expected some important event shortly to take place.

A letter from Berlin of the 29th ult., states that according to the most correct calculation, the half of the loan of thirty millions of thalers voted last year has been swallowed up by the military expenses caused by the Eastern question. Up to the end of the year 1854 the additional expenses caused by the partial mobilization, amounted to 4,135,724 thalers, since which there has been expended on the same account 1,333,000 thalers a month, which makes about ten millions of thalers in six months, without reckoning other ordinary expenses. The cavalry and artillery are to remain at their present strength.

FRANCE.

Matters in the Crimea—Gen. Pelissier's Dispatch—Russian Opinion of the prospect of losing Sebastopol—Parisian Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

Two days only have elapsed since the date of my last, and the accumulation of intelligence is but meagre. A dispatch from Gen. PELISSIER, dated the 27th, states that "nothing new had taken place." But a dispatch from GORTSCHAKOFF says of the same day, that a violent cannonade, lasting ten hours and a half, had been made by the Allies, to which the Russians vigorously replied. It is probable, therefore, that PELISSIER in his dispatch reported the cannonade, but that the passage was struck out for some reason by the Government, before sending it to the *Moniteur*. No dispatches have been made public for three days, though the communication by telegraph is open.

The assault will not now be long deferred, and the date of the 15th of this month seems more than ever probable. The French in their trenches, and the Russians in their ambuscades before Malakoff, were but forty yards apart, and aimed at the white of each other's eyes. PELISSIER was unpopular, and had forfeited the confidence of the army. Gen. TODLEBEN, entirely recovered, had given a new impetus to the works of the second line of defense behind Malakoff. The Allies were aware of the preparations making at home to render their second Winter more comfortable than the first. The letters just received breathe a strong hope, if not a lively confidence, that the season will be spent in, and not before, Sebastopol.

The Russian army in Asia Minor had accomplished some trifling exploits between Kars and Erzeroum, but had yet undertaken no serious operation. Provisions, powder, prisoners, a caravan of Turkish army transports and the mail had fallen into their hands. The country was literally in

[illegible]

[illegible] for traveling and returning, considerably less than half the ordinary fare, and gave the right to two visits to the Crystal Palace, gratis. Well, last Sunday this scheme was put into execution. The Orleans special train, which arrived at about 10 o'clock, had 33 passengers; the Havre train, 47 passengers; the Calais and Boulogne trains, 116 passengers; and so on of the rest. The whole number of visitors to the Palace, under the inducement of cheap trains, was 736! The plan must be set down as an utter failure. The fact would seem to be that the provincials who can afford to visit Paris, can afford to pay the ordinary prices of the railroads; but that the laboring population is as unable to take advantage of even the reduction of one half the fare, as is the laboring population of Paris to profit by the four cent Sunday admission.

A suit at law is pending between M. PAUL MEURICE, dramatic author, and M. MARC FOURNIER, Manager of the Porte St. Martin, under curious circumstances, which are briefly as follows: During the rehearsals of M. MEURICE's episodical spectacle entitled "Paris," the Censure made large and numerous expurgations; the character of [illegible] was expunged, and one entire scene suppressed. The author had brought the action down to the commencement of the present century, only, not wishing to mingle history with contemporaneous [illegible]. To this the Censure objected, and [illegible] it would appear singular to the audience, that in a review of the history of Paris, there should be no mention of the Emperor NAPOLEON. They wished M. MEURICE to add a tableau in honor of that personage, which M. MEURICE positively refused to do. He said that he had submitted to their erasures and suppressions, but that he did not recognize the right of the Censure to compel a dramatist to add a sixth act to his play. The Manager, who had spent a fortune upon the scenery and the costumes, (1,800 of the latter are worn during the evening,) was inclined to yield, and endeavored to induce compliance on the part of the author. The latter, out of consideration for the heavy pecuniary risk of the Manager, authorized him to do what he pleased, and to have such scenes added as he thought necessary. The Manager, a tried dramatist himself, [illegible] a very effective "Distribution of the Eagles," by NAPOLEON I., and a "Paris Receiving the Nations," in honor of the present Emperor. The play was produced with immense success, but M. MEURICE refused to allow his name to be announced to the audience. His work was so mutilated that he not only did not recognize it, but was ashamed of it. M. [illegible], therefore, in reply to the call of the audience, stated that the author desired to remain anonymous, and the bills of the next day were equally unsatisfactory. The manager, however, fearing that the play would suffer, as it is the general impression that a piece unacknowledged is a damned one, and holding that he had a commercial right to the name of an author whose production he pays for, boldly, and upon his own responsibility, printed the name of M. MEURICE upon the bills of the [illegible] day. For this M. MEURICE has sued M. FOURNIER, and has entrusted his case to M. CREMIEUX, of the ex-Provisional Government. As the trial is expected to reveal many curious details of the operations of the Censors, it is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Mr. FILLMORE is at the Hotel de Londres, and receives vast crowds of visitors. A child who has already seen a good deal of him, said yesterday to her mother, "Mother, I like Mr. FILLMORE; he always looks so clean and nice!" To appreciate this opinion, you must know that in his linen and the care of his beard, Mr. F. is the most particular of men.

Madame RISTORI has achieved another triumph in "Pia de Tolomei." The subject of this tragedy is the imprisonment of the heroine, by her husband, led by his rage to doubt her fidelity, in a castle situated in the midst of the fatal Tuscan Maremma. Her jealous and repentant lord learns his error just in time to close her eyes and to receive her last sigh. She was literally buried in flowers, on reappearing after the call of the curtain, which she was forced to do five or six times. The most conspicuous object in the house, at this moment, was ALEXANDRE DUMAS, with a tremendous head of hair, applauding like a madman. RISTORI, who felt that this performance was to be her grand final appeal to the Parisians, took her two children with her to the theatre. Before going upon the stage, she kissed them both, and devoutly made the sign of the cross! Superstitious lady! However, the ovation at the close of the performance was certainly the most enthusiastic demonstration I have ever witnessed in Paris. The bust of the tragedienne, in plaster, has been placed in the saloon.

DUMAS sat up all that night writing his *critique* upon the performance, for the next morning's *Mousquetaire*.

DICK TINTO.

ENGLAND.

The Crimea—Naval and Land Attack on Odessa—Restoration of Poland—Interesting Rumors.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, *Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.*

Still no news of any importance from the seat of war. The whispered rumors—of which I spoke some weeks ago—respecting some great coup against Russia, not at Sebastopol, but on some [illegible] point of the Crimea, are now told in a less mysterious way, and people expect an attack—naval and landed—on Odessa, with ulterior developments of the new plan of operations against Perekop. It is, in fact, said that the siege of Sebastopol is given up—that is to say, it is to be turned into a siege of blockade, by a squadron to be stationed at Kamiesch, and by some 50,000 men entrusted with the defence of the trenches—the *gros* of the army, both of sea and land, being to be employed in the work of completely isolating the Crimea. Some will tell you that a general assault has to be attempted first—but, with or without such an attempt, the new campaign seems to meet with pretty universal belief.

Whether such a plan be really laid down, is more than I know, or would rely upon. Such is, however, the credence it has found with the public, that the news "from before Sebastopol" is no more looked for, as of old, with any great amount of curiosity or impatience—both of which are, indeed, exhausted, leaving behind them a sort of stupid languor, without despair or faith in the future. People are tired, this is the truth. They talk of the war as a "very awkward affair, very," and would not mind to lay aside the whole Eastern question, unsettled, but, of course, in an "honorable way." How is this? you may ask. Why, the reason is obvious—there is no real, honest principle in this war. The all motive on all sides—except with Turkey—is a sordid egotism, ruled by [illegible] lest principle should, in spite of all precautions, take hold of the struggle and turn it into one [illegible] oppressed peoples and nations.

[illegible] a curious proof for this, the day before yesterday. A meeting in favor of Poland's restoration was to be held on Wednesday evening, in St. Martin's Hall, with General Sir DE LACY EVANS [illegible], and the high and Ministerially sounding names of [illegible], HARROWBY, [illegible], as the supporters of the Chair. [illegible] the tradition, "there is [illegible] in the right direction. The Queen's [illegible] and the President of the Dudley [illegible] of demonstration by "influential" nobles and gentlemen, in favor of Poland, in order to frighten Russia, and [illegible] of the German Powers. The aristocratic [illegible] the cause were therefore authorized to allow themselves to be made to look very [illegible]. The Committee of the Friends of Poland, having decided upon the expediency of a public meeting, the said noblemen gave in their adhesions at once. General EVANS accepted the honor of being the Chairman. The day was fixed and a great mass of people assembled before St. Martin's Hall. But lo! the door was found to be closed, and placarded with the announcement that the meeting will, in consequence of the Chairman's sudden illness, be adjourned *sine die*. People were exceedingly indignant at such a shameless transaction, and they certainly had a right to be so, because that "sudden illness" is a mere sham, and at all events a very stupid pretext for not keeping word with the public, eager to see some good move in the right way.

General EVANS is said to have been doctored by Lord PALMERSTON, while the official and officious noblemen were ordered to excuse themselves from being present. People wonder what there may be in the wind that the "governing class" should thus have changed its game, on a sudden. Some suspect new Austrian promises, and speak of autograph Imperial letters from Vienna, sent to NAPOLEON, as well as to VICTORIA. Others would find fault with the Chartists, who, I heard, were preparing to impress the mind of the meeting with their to-be out-spoken conviction, that no monarchic Government can and will help any people to their freedom. "Their Lordships" were, it is said, frightened back by the prospect of an opposition *on Republican grounds*, to their good intentions to help Poland.

Now whatever the reason may be, I have positive knowledge that the great bulk of the Polish emigration placed no confidence in that quasi-governmental motion to talk in their country's favor. I know that the democratic part of that emigration have consulted a statesman of illustrious celebrity and unsuspected honor, about what they ought to do in face of an aristocratic masquerade for the seeming benefit of Poland. We know, said they, that Count KRASINSKY CZARTORINSKY's military diplomatist and factotum is wishing *to sell his Turkish Cossacks* to the English Government. We know that the Government is not disinclined to *buy* that corps, and then to call it a Polish Legion, with an invitation to us to enlist and to die—in the Crimea. We know that KRASINSKY is in Paris, and has been advised to come to London, in order to make a good bargain *for himself* by addressing the meeting in behalf of Poland. We know this and we ask your advice, what to do?" They were *then told that it would not be good policy* to thwart the movement, which shows some signs of *forced activity in the right direction, from men in* power, but that they should, on the other hand, *declare their views on the only way in which a Polish* Legion can be formed and made useful to the *cause which the Allies pretend to defend* and fight for. This consultation had for consequence "A *Declaration* of the Poles on the Question of Poland," addressed "To the Chairman of the Meeting of August 1, in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre." There being, however, no meeting and no Chairman, the address remained without effect. Some copies were however distributed to the disappointed crowd at the doors, and I enclose one copy for *your perusal. It is a short, concise* statement of unexceptionable principles, and it does great honor *to the Poles, as your readers* will be able to judge for themselves. I hear that an indignation meeting is to be held next week, to expose the miserable conduct of Gen. EVANS and their Lordships. It is to Hyde Park that the masses ought to go, but the masses have their Beer bill modified, and *so they* will keep quiet.

Lord PALMERSTON will in a few days be relieved of all uneasiness. The session will be *closed on the 15th. The White-bait dinner is* to be held next week. Parliament has reached the sign *of pisces*. Major REED's motion came on last night. I told you what sort of man the gallant member was, and the manner in which his questions will be dealt with. Well, the *House has done nothing* but laugh at the worthy Major's speech, and his *motion was withdrawn under roars of merriment.* DISRAELI declared that the conservative party will *not make the pleasure of the gallant* member, by voting in favor of a motion of non-confidence, concocted by the Government.

Everybody is now "exceedingly curious" what reception the Queen will meet with in France. A *splendid one, no doubt.* NAPOLEON's policy is to give *Panem et Circenses* to his ungovernable subjects. The old rule keeps good with Cesars of all ages and countries. The third loan having succeeded in a way even more wonderful than the two first, the Imperial *Parvenu* has now plenty of cash to give both of those elements of popular peace *in* Paris. VICTORIA is said to be mightily pleased with the preparations to honor her. She reads every detail, and is particularly enchanted with the exquisite politeness of the French in laying *down a route* quite new, made expressly for herself, in order to connect the Northern Railway terminus with the *embarcadero de Strasburg*, the former being less favorably situated to see Paris to advantage than the latter.

General SIMPSON's resignation is still talked of as a fact. The Government, it is said, is sadly puzzled whom to place at the head of Her Majesty's troops in the East; and, to say the whole truth, the public is not wiser than the Government. There is absolutely no "favorite" on the field. All Generals seem to be looked upon as equally unpromising. Taken all in all, people would rather like that General SIMPSON should be maintained in his position. There is some suspicion afloat that he meets with no cordial support on the hands of either his superiors or inferiors in command. Should this suspicion grow strong and general with the people General SIMPSON will become popular, whatever else his merits may be. There are some little signs that speak in his favor. He *refused* to inherit RAGLAN's protected Aide-de-camp, and took one who saw service on the Crimea. He *ordered* a dispatch kept back by the late commander, and containing praises on the conduct of private soldiers, to be sent home, in order that it might be published. He is rigorous in keeping up discipline *between officers*, and refused to mitigate the sentence passed by Court Martial on two captains who were cashiered for having been drunk while on duty. All these speak for General SIMPSON, but they are not sufficient to ingratiate him with public opinion, unless, as above said, it should be suspected that he meets with nothing like the support by which Lord RAGLAN was sheltered against even just attacks.

Ex-President FILLMORE, who is gone to Ireland, has been received by popular demonstrations of welcome at different places, and at Killarney the "Yankee Doodle" was played to greet him. I don't know whether it be by a mere consequence of that natural sentiment in men, that wishes more good to one personally known than to those who are absent, be they ever so meritorious—sure it is, that I met with no Englishman who was not sure Mr. M. FILLMORE will be the next President of the United States. The English, you see, pretend to be no Know-Nothings. Sir PETER LAURIE has, yesterday in Guildhall Court, called the attention of the public to what he declared to be a new sort of swindling, very dangerous, because officially looking. The case is rather a [illegible] one against America, and the "*General Government*" may thank Sir PETER LAURIE for having been saved from a host of claims. The [illegible] a copy of the printed circular enclosed in an envelope, bearing on the face of it an enormous blue stamp, inscribed with the words, "Office for the settlement of claims against the General Government, U. S., 92 Warren-street, New-York City."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. 92 WARREN-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.—All claims due to individuals by the General Government of the United States, including all the wars from 1790 to the present date, bequeathed legacies, and heirs-at-law who are entitled, will be settled on immediate application at this office. All letters must be prepaid.

WILLIAM MARKS.

Then followed the following autograph letter:

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

"SIR: By enclosing one pound sterling to the above address, you will hear something of importance to your advantage. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM MARKS.

JOSEPH ABRAHAM, No. 70 Houndsditch, London.

And now Mr. WILLIAM MARKS, may, on buying a copy of your paper, hear something of importance to his advantage.

VANDERBILT's *North Star* arrived yesterday evening. The *Times* had two very remarkable editorials yesterday, one on the French loan, the other on the British enlistments in America. The leviathan of Printing-House-square is frightened at the facility with which loans may be raised, and gives some very good reasons for its fears. The article will not much please the French Government. The second article is equally characteristic. It is exceedingly and unusually moderate in tone, as well as in spirit, and calls upon the Government to discontinue an enlistment, not meeting with either the laws or sympathies of the United States. Lord PALMERSTON informed the House that orders were sent to Halifax to discontinue the enlistment. The *Invalide Russe* puts the question: Will Sebastopol be taken? and answers it with an emphatic No. The Allies say Yes. We shall see who is right. RACHEL's evenings are crowded, and she is received with very great enthusiasm. The second edition of the *Times* confirms the news about the peace-conferences between the old ladies of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

Nothing of Importance Transpiring—The Pope and the Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, *Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.*

The variety of news from Madrid this week is not much. Monsieur FRANCHI, the Pope's representative, is gone at last, leaving the French Ambassador in charge of what little affairs his Holiness still has to attend to in Madrid. Some malicious people say that, if LOUIS NAPOLEON can arrange the differences between the Government of Spain and the Pope, the *former* ought to be able to give him a few soldiers for the Crimea.

The 22d inst. the Spanish Government sent a messenger with the order to Mr. PACHECO, their *representative in Rome, to retire after presenting* a memorandum, in which Spain takes up the reasons of the Papal Government for breaking off its relations with Spain, and replies to them at length. The Spanish Minister of State *says* that the article in the new Constitution, prohibiting all persecution because of religious belief, does not alter the respect and obedience which the *Spanish nation has always professed for the* Catholic religion.

He adds, besides, that it can hardly be said that a Government does offence to religion, or neglects to support the clergy, when it assigns in the estimates $9,500,000 for their support—almost a sixth part of the whole annual income of the nation.

The order to suspend the collation of benefices until the necessary number of ecclesiastics could *be known is founded in the concordat itself,* where it is established that the collations shall be made according to the necessities of the Church.

With respect to the release from mortmain of the lands of the clergy, the Government sets forth the grave political and economical reasons which have made it necessary; and, opening the History *of Spain, shows one by one the cases in which* her most Catholic Kings, and most friendly to the *Papal See, have proceeded without its consent* to dispose of ecclesiastical property, without Rome's *having thought proper to break off her relations* with Spain, or accuse her Government of offending the Catholic religion.

The *memorandum* will be published by the Spanish Government as soon as it shall have been delivered in Rome, and *a copy given to its representatives* in all the different Courts of Europe.

In Barcelona the police is actively pursuing the authors of the late movement, but so far the assassins of SOL and PADRIZ have not been discovered. Notwithstanding the great efforts of the authorities, no one has been found who dared to point them out. This, together with certain revelations made to the Government, prove that in Catalonia a terrible association exists and dominates, which moves at will thousands of men and no inconsiderable sums of money; and which at any moment can throw the whole Principality into confusion, wasting the patience and the resources of the central Government. Letters from Barcelona, written some of them without signatures, for fear of the association, show that there is little hope of stable repose for that industrious region.

As a season of momentary quiet, however, has been obtained by the Government, the Madrid press turns naturally to questions of the exterior, and the cause of the Allies in the Crimea is evidently *losing friends in Spain.*

Things look also as if Mr. DODGE, our Minister, had been making some propositions, or perhaps some indications, to indiscreet persons, upon the convenience of Spain's ceding Cuba to us peaceably for a large sum; and it appears that the susceptibility of the Spaniards has again taken the alarm, and the press is full of new protests repelling every proposition. The *Epoca*, Government paper, the *Novedades*, Popular paper, and the *España*, Moderado, express themselves with much warmth on this subject, and recommend the American Minister not to allow himself to be led away by vain hopes. The Government itself has thought proper to reply to all this in the official Gazette with the following declaration:

"Let the public press and the newsmongers say what they please, the conduct of the Spanish Government relative to the sale or cession of the Island of Cuba will be always strictly conformed to the National vote manifested in a manner unusually solemn, explicit, and significant, in a memorable session of the Constituent Cortes."

The Court remains at the Escurial, where Prince ADALBERT, of Bavaria, has just arrived on an amorous expedition to marry the sister of the King—the Infanta Doña AMALIA—who is pretty and well educated; she speaks various languages, is a good musician, and paints like an artist. They say the Prince is really in love with her.

The cholera continues to make ravages in almost every part of Spain. The Queen has given large sums for the succor of various districts, and lastly, she has given all the bed linen of her palace in Madrid to the hospitals of that city, being 1,500 pieces, which she will have to make up again little by little, as she can, thus employing many poor seamstresses and others. Queen ISABEL is poor in these times, and a great deal in debt; but there is no denying her a generous and charitable heart.

Yours, truly. AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

General Pelissier's Latest Dispatch.

TUESDAY, July 17, 1855.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL:—For some time the besieged had not ventured from their works, except to reconnoitre and examine by a few men, as far as possible, our works of approach. In the night between the 14th and 15th, as I have already had the honor to announce to you summarily by *telegraph, they attempted a bold stroke against the* left of our advanced works against the Malakoff. You are already aware that it did not succeed. We have crowned with a strong gabionnade the quarries situated between the Brancion redoubt (Mamelon) and the Malakoff tower, thus forming a continuous line, the right of which is secured on the Careening ravine side by a large *place d'armes*, and the left of which is well defended by good ambuscades near the Karabelnaia ravine. A temporary ambuscade, occupied only by a few skirmishers in holes, was made on the extreme left, with a view to attract the enemy's fire.

This line, the centre point of defense of which is the Brancion redoubt, was occupied, on the right, by Lieutenant-Colonel GRANCHETTE of the 20th of the line, with three battalions of his regiment, having the 4th Chasseurs-à-Pied as a reserve.

Lieutenant Colonel DE CHABRON, of the 86th, commanded the left, consisting of a battalion of his regiment and of the 91st of the line. Forty Voltigeurs who had occupied the ambuscade on the left received a support during the night of 900 picked men of the 91st, commanded by Commandant THILLIER. The first battalion of the 100th regiment, placed in the parallel, was to act, according to circumstances, either on the right or on the left. Finally, the Karabelnaia ravine was strongly occupied in the rear by a battalion of each of the two regiments of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, and by 200 marksmen of the 100th of the line.

The commencement of the night, which a stormy sky, and no moon rendered obscure, offered nothing particular; but about 1 o'clock in the morning a considerable sortie took place against the English lines, though without result. Half an hour later a Russian column, five or six battalions strong, advanced by the bottom of the Karabelnaia ravine, and debouched on our left. Our skirmishers in the temporary ambuscade fell back, as they were instructed to do, and gave the alarm.

They had scarcely done so when on came the Russians with loud hurrahs, and keeping up a well-supported fire of musketry. They were received at fair distance by a fire equally energetic, and, despite their efforts, they could not get near our works. For half an hour they renewed their attacks, but without success. Finally, crushed by our fusillade and by the well-directed fire from two of our batteries they were compelled to retreat, carrying away their killed and wounded, and abandoning in front of our gabionnade muskets, accoutrements, and five killed, one of whom was an officer.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable. Ours, happily, was small, for during the twenty-four hours' duty, and including this combat, the Motterouge Division, which was on duty, only lost 20 men killed, and 94 wounded.

These excellent results are due to the bravery and firmness of the troops, to the good arrangements made by the General of Brigade ULRICH, on duty in the trenches, as also to the energy of Lieutenant-Colonel DE CHABRON, and of Commandant THILLIER, of the 91st, both of them excellent officers.

I have this moment received the reports of Gen. BOSQUET on a new sortie attempted by the Russians last night.

The enemy, having vainly attempted, as your Excellency has seen, to stop on the left our approaches against the Malakoff, tried to drive us back on the right. They were brilliantly repulsed by Gen. CAMOU's division, which was on night duty in the Victoria Attacks, as also by a portion of the battalions of the Guards.

At dusk, *General* VINOY, who was on duty in the trenches, thought he saw some movement of the enemy towards the Malakoff. *In fact, the Russians had prepared two sorties, one against our left,* (already attacked on the night between the 14th and 15th,) which was a *false attack,* the other on our right, which was the real one. Towards the *middle of the night the besiegers advanced* with loud shouts. Their attempts on our left were of *short duration, but the sortie against our right,* which left the Little Redan, was a serious one, and thrice did the *enemy charge our ambuscades* on the right. These ambuscades were occupied by a company of Grenadiers of the 20th of the line, supported by some Zouaves of the Guards. On the first attack, these troops, aided by the working parties of the 52d of the line and the Sappers of the Engineers, made a valiant resistance without falling back, and forced the Russians to reenter the place under the fire of their musketry, and that of *two field-guns of our battery No. 30.*

Anticipating a new attack, General VINOY had placed his reserves, supported by a detachment of Zouaves of the guard, sent by General ESPINASSE.

This attack was not long waited for; the Russians arrived very close, but were so warmly received that they were *again compelled* to retreat, leaving a number of slain upon the ground. A third *time the enemy returned to the charge without* more success, and finally left us masters of this *small but precious battle-field.*

Commandant CARDONNE, recently promoted to the 27th, Captain DUFAU, of the 20th Grenadiers, Lieutenant CHAZOTTE, of the Zouaves of the Guards, gave proofs of brilliant valor in this series *of engagements*, as also Captain SEGRETAIN, of the Engineers, Aid-de-camp of General FROSSARD, *who was present, and who greatly contributed,* with the working parties of the 52d and his brave *Sappers, in supporting the brunt of the first attack.*

During the night between the 14th and 15th such *of our batteries as were favorably placed contribut*ed to the success by their excellent firing. The artillery of the English batteries near our lines of attack as usual gave us their support by sending a well directed fire of projectiles into the Malakoff.

In proportion as the enemy gave way and retreated, the the fire of the artillery of the place and of the batteries on the other side of the roadstead increased, until it finally attained great intensity.

Despite this vigorous cannonade and a close fire of musketry, our losses are not considerable, and, as far as we can form an estimate, those of the enemy must amount to some hundred men placed *hors de combat.* As regards ourselves, we had, during the 24 hours, 23 killed and 77 wounded. Among the latter we regret to number Colonel ADAM of the 27th (bullet in the left shoulder,) and Commandant BOISSONNET of the Engineers (bullet *above the knee.*

In these two combats every man ably did his duty; I cannot enumerate to your Excellency the names of all the officers or men who distinguished themselves; the limits of this dispatch deprive me of that satisfaction; but I shall shortly beg of you, M. le Maréchal, to obtain his Majesty's sanction for the recompenses I purpose awarding to those who, among so many brave men, showed themselves the most deserving of them.

Nothing remarkable has occurred on the other points of our attacks. The efforts of the enemy only interrupt our works during the combat; as soon as it is over we resume them, and they are pushed forward with activity and perseverance.

PELISSIER, Commander-in-Chief.

Operations against the Malakoff.

JULY 21.—Amid the returning heat which has followed the stormy weather of last week, the operations of the siege are being pressed forward by the French on our right with indefatigable industry. There is nothing in what goes forward which can strike a stranger; stagnation seems to reign in camp and trenches; even the heavy firing of a few days since has for the most part died away; yet every day an advance is made, and every day sees the Allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the courage and tenacity of the Russians to hold. The Malakoff and Mamelon stand on an elevated plateau, while the ridge that joins them is higher than the land around. It is along this ridge that the French sap extends in a zigzag to within 170 yards of the hill which the Russians hold.

As the incline is somewhat steep, the French working parties are already out of the reach of the Russian guns, which cannot be sufficiently depressed to be used against them. They, therefore, can work on without danger, except from the riflemen, who hold every spot of vantage, and use their best endeavors to pick off every enemy who shows a part of his cap within their range; but as these can be replied to by French marksmen, while the guns of the Mamelon are hourly thundering against the Russian stronghold, the advantage is clearly on the side of the French. The latter have also thrown up a small battery for field-pieces at the extremity of their sap, which have hitherto prevented the egress and formation of Russian troops for a sortie against them. These guns entirely command the points on which the Russians are in the habit of leaving their works, and they consequently have been reduced to reply to all the advances of their enemy by merely the fire of musketry from the embrasures.

The day before yesterday, however, a few Russians straggled out here and there, making their way by dodging behind clumps of earth and bushes, until they had reached about 80 yards from the parapet, when they threw themselves on their faces and began digging up the earth for cover. The French seemingly did not observe the movement, and our people, not catching sight of the venturesome Muscovites until they were actually fixed in the position they wished to attain, fancied *them to be French. By this means the Russians* have established rifle pits in front of the French sap, where they will do the usual amount of damage unless they be speedily driven out.

On the 19th the French, observing signs of activity among the Russians on their left, opened a furious fire from all their batteries towards that part of the town. The fire, which was as heavy as in any of the bombardments, continued for about half an hour, and having apparently effected its object, ceased. On the side of the Malakoff the French have discovered the way by which the Russian reserves are moved into the works. It appears that two deep trenches lead to the Malakoff, one on the side of the Redan, the other on the side of the Little Redan, towards Careening Bay. To interrupt, at least, the latter means of communication the French have established a small battery, which is as yet unmasked. It will play on the covered way on the side of the Little Redan, and to a great extent stop the Russian reserves coming up while the French are assaulting the works themselves.

HIGH SPIRITS OF THE SOLDIERS.

The health of the men is still excellent, and their spirits do not in the least suffer by the length and wearisomeness of the siege. The Summer is cool, and, as the Russians of late make very few sorties, the nights are passed without much hardship in the trenches. When formed in marching order to descend the oft-trodden ravines which lead to the batteries, there is neither despondency nor unwillingness; the laugh and the joke accompany their steps, their air is brisk and alert; how different from their appearance in the gloomy season of last December! The noise of skittles is to be heard on every side, and the regimental bands, with sadly diminished numbers indeed, but still effective for amusement, give the various popular airs to which we are accustomed at home. Cathcart's hill is every evening the lounge of hundreds of idlers, who, stretched at length on the dried grass, or sitting on the piles of stones which enclose many an honored grave, look down to the beleaguered city, and watch the flashes which burst forth from Mamelon, Malakoff, or Redan with a lazy indifference.

OMAR PACHA AND HIS ARMY.

OMAR PACHA has not yet returned from Constantinople. He is heartily tired of his position in the Crimea and wishes for a field where he can gain some distinction, or at least keep up the reputation he gained on the banks of the Danube. When he was directed or invited to repair to Eupatoria, it was expected by him that some operations in the field would quickly follow. Perhaps such a course was impossible, on account of a deficiency of transport; but there is reason to believe that, had it been adopted, the Russian army would be in greater danger than at present, and Sebastopol nearer its fall. A hostile force à cheval on the roads from Perekop would have compelled the Russians to fight at a disadvantage to keep open their communications, all their provisions being brought by this route. Now that the plan of direct attack on Sebastopol has been persisted in, the Mushir finds that his occupation is gone, and, although a transference to Asia would leave the more honorable command on the Danube in the hands of his rival, ISMAEL PACHA, he is nevertheless said to be desirous of having command at Kars.

The Winter Campaign.

The preparations (says the *Vienna Military Gazette*) made by the Allies for wintering in the *Crimea, are of truly astonishing proportions.* Kamiesch, Balaklava, Eupatoria, Yenikale, have become military establishments of immense importance. The works at the two first-named places, more particularly, are of a character to retain *their importance even if the siege of Sebastopol* were abandoned. The possession of these positions will compel the *Russians to keep a large* army in the Crimea. It is believed that the arrangements for the campaign of 1856 include the concentration of an army at Varna, Bourgas, and on the Bosphorus, while the field artillery, cavalry, and means of transport will be stronger than that in the Crimea, and to which detachments of the army now in the Crimea would be added preparatory to operations in a new field. Whether the Karabelnaia suburb be taken and the Russian fleet destroyed, or the next assault be repulsed, *the siege will equally be raised,* and only the four points above-named be occupied.

The Command of the Army in the East.

The London *Post* says: *There have been* many rumors lately in circulation of the recall of the *present* Commander-in-Chief of the English army in the Crimea. These rumors, we are able to state, are without foundation, as not only has General SIMPSON not been recalled, but there is no reason to suspect the slightest intention of recalling him.

At the same time it is proper to state that General SIMPSON's *health is not of the strongest,* and that, therefore, it will excite but little surprise if he find himself unable to cope for a *protracted* period with the vast labors and incessant anxieties of the chief command.

It is not probable, in the event of General SIMPSON's coming home, that a new Commander-in-*Chief will* be sent out from England, as Lord RAGLAN was almost the only one of the veterans of our *last great war that was really fit for service.*

State of Sebastopol.

The Odessa correspondent of one of the *Parisian journals furnishes the following letter,* received from a Russian merchant, still a resident in Sebastopol:

My prolonged silence has made you believe I was neglecting you. Not at all; but I was obliged to emigrate and abandon my quarters for a subterraneous habitation, or rather cellar, whither I was driven, whether or no, by the shot and shell of the enemy. My house suffered from the shot from the beginning of the bombardment of the town; the windows were broken and the roof knocked into holes, but we managed to hold on though in a continual panic. However, about the middle of June two shells fell, one into the kitchen and the other into the warehouse, and leveled them both to the ground.

The enemy recommenced a murderous cannonade on the 17th, at 9 in the morning. I was writing in my office, when a ninety-six pounder from the French battery opposite Bastion No. 4 passed through two walls and the stove and fell just at the third. Ten minutes afterwards a shell *of two hundred weight burst in the midst of the* court. After that it would have been madness to think of stopping. In fact, by the evening the house was in ruins from top to bottom. Shot, shell and rockets were crossing in every direction. Very many of the houses that survived the bombardment of the last nine months are now in ruins. A great number of the inhabitants were killed or wounded while hastily carrying whatever they could into mines and pits. The cellar in which I now am is dug out of the rock, has no window, and but one means of egress or ingress. My furniture consists of a table—that is, of a cask turned on its end, while a smaller one serves me for a stool. My bed is of primitive simplicity—a bundle of hay covered by a rug.

The warehouses and shops are removed into Fort Nicholas. The goods are placed in a long corridor on the ground floor, which is vaulted over. The public offices—those of the Governor, the Port, the Magistracy, the Police, the Customs, &c.—are all in the same fort. One of the buildings is also appropriated to the dispensary, the guard-house, the head-quarters of General OSTEN-SACKEN, and of General [illegible], the commandant of Sebastopol; and the troops are quartered in the upper stories. In short, the whole town has moved into Fort Nicholas.

On the 8th of July, INNOKENTIE, the Archbishop of Cherson and the Taurida, celebrated divine service before Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, General OSTEN-SACKEN, Admiral NACHIMOFF, and all the officers both of the sea and land services. The Archbishop brought to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF the pictures of the Saints sent by the cities of Kieff, [illegible], Moscow, and other places, and addressed the troops as follows before giving them his blessing: "Valiant warriors, holy Russia prays for you, and sends you these pictures, whose power has no equal in this world. Pray to them, and trust in God that it will be his pleasure soon to drive the enemy from the soil of the Crimea." Prince GORTSCHAKOFF thanked the Archbishop, and then, turning to the troops, led off three cheers.

The visit of the Archbishop, who returned to Baktchi-serai, somewhat raised the spirits of the soldiers, and the small number of inhabitants left.

THE BALTIC.

Successful Attack on Frederickshamn.

The Dantzic correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 27th of July, says:

The *Lightning*, (dispatch boat,) Lieutenant CAMPBELL commanding, anchored in the roads at 11 o'clock A. M., bringing the weekly mails and dispatches. She left Nargen (where Admirals DUNDAS, SEYMOUR, and PENAUD still remain, with a portion of the fleet) last Tuesday afternoon, and *encountered some very heavy gales during her passage* to Dantzic.

The chief, and, in fact, the only incident of importance to be recorded this week, is the successful attack on a Russian fort at Frederickshamn, a fortress situate on the western coast of the Gulf of Finland, midway between Wiborg and Helsingfors. This expedition was commanded by Capt. YELVERTON, of the *Arrogant*, an officer who has gained for himself a well-merited reputation, on account of his intrepidity and cool daring, added to the dexterity with which he conducts his ships scathless through the most intricate and difficult passages. The particulars of the affair are as follows: The *Arrogant*, *Magicienne*, *Cossack* and gun-boat *Ruby*, having joined company at Hogland, proceeded on the 20th to Frederickshamn, off which place they anchored the same evening. Capt. VANSITTART then proceeded in the *Magicienne's* cutter to sound, and approached to within 1,000 yards of a six gun fort, which opened fire upon him with a couple of well-directed guns, without, however, doing any harm.

The next morning, the *Magicienne* leading, with the *Arrogant*, *Cossack*, and *Ruby*, got into position, at about 1,000 yards distance, and commenced the attack upon the fort. The enemy returned the fire of our ships with briskness for the space of an hour and a half, but were at length compelled to abandon the position, all the guns being disabled, and the fort itself considerably knocked about. No landing was attempted, Capt. YELVERTON not thinking it judicious to do so, as a great number of troops were plainly to be seen, drawn up behind embankments. Both the *Arrogant* and *Magicienne* were struck several times, and the rigging of the latter vessel was much damaged. On our side no one was killed. The *Ruby* had two men severely wounded, and one man, belonging to the *Arrogant* was slightly injured. The town of Frederickshamn could have been destroyed with the greatest facility, but strict orders were given to fire the fort only.

The timber trade has been during the past fortnight without any material change, and prices are rather giving way. Freights have fallen to 18s. for London, which may probably give an impulse to the export trade before the season advances.

The corn trade also remained quiet, except during the last two or three days, when a demand for mixed wheats has sprung up, and about 300 lasts have changed hands. Fine wheats are neglected in consequence of the firmness of holders. No supplies have arrived during the last fortnight. The country has suffered much from the continued heavy rains during the past week, and the condition of the crops is spoken of as not very promising.

The Present Condition of Russia.

From the London Times, Aug. 4.

Sated with battles and sieges, and finding nothing very remarkable in the manner in which the war affects our own resources, we naturally become the more anxious to lift the hitherto impenetrable veil which separates us from the interior of Russia, and to inquire how the enemy bears the privations and evils of a long blockade and all the miseries that ever follow protracted war. We have presented ourselves to Russia and to Europe in our working suit, and been careful to put everything in a point of view rigorously fair, while Russia is always dressed out in her best, and keeps sedulously in the background whatever does not tend to raise the opinion of her invincibility. That *Provinces* and *Governments* vie with each other in what the *Invalide Russe* is pleased to call voluntary contributions,—that the whole country is animated by a spirit of the most exalted patriotism,—these, and such accounts as these, are all that we can expect to reach us from a country where the blacking-brush of the censor ranks among the most approved means of government.

We have therefore great reason to be grateful to the conductors of *Blackwood's Magazine* for having admitted into its pages the narrative of an English subject for many years resident in Russia, who left that country only at the beginning of the present Summer, and who details with much apparent good faith the results of his own personal observation. These revelations ought to make us feel how much we owe to our insular position, and how much to our enlightened system of taxation, which enables us to raise whatever sums we need in money, instead of having recourse, like Russia, to the ruinous expedient of taking our taxes in kind. Whatever the Englishman has to pay leaves him still a perfectly free agent, whereas the system of *forced labor prevailing in Russia* strikes the sickle out of the hand of the reaper on the very day of harvest, robs the plow of its oxen, and dissipates in a few hours the Winter supply of food for the whole of a village community. The estate of which the writer speaks comprises about 40,000 acres, is cultivated by 1,200 [illegible], produces *linseed, corn and wool,* and yields its proprietor about £6,000 a year. Last year this estate produced *1,500 quarters of linseed,* worth in ordinary times about £1,500, [illegible]; about the same quantity of wheat, upon which a loss of £500 was sustained; a considerable quantity of wool, upon which there had been a loss of £200; and a large amount of tallow, upon which there has been lost about £800; so that in this way alone the proprietor has lost, through the single agency of our blockade, more than £2,000 out *of £6,000. This was only an indirect effect of the* war. We next come to the conscriptions. Of *these there were two in 1854, and there has* already been one in 1855, each of 12 in a thousand males; so that the owner of the estate has already lost the labor of 47 able bodied men, and spent £376 in fitting them out for service, at the rate of £8 a head. In the Spring of 1854, this same estate was required to make a voluntary contribution of 40 oxen to feed the army, and five wagons, with a pair of horses and a driver to each, to be returned at the end of the war. The estate had also to furnish 1,000 poods of biscuit, the pood being equal to 18 pounds avoirdupois. The next demand was for ten wagons, with a driver and a pair of horses to each. Twenty pair of oxen were required to transport the biscuit, and again a larger number late in the year; but for this last service the proprietor compounded by a payment of £90. In April of the present year twice the quantity of biscuit was demanded, and the unfortunate peasants, who have to carry it a thousand miles, must be absent during the whole of the brief Russian Summer, and only return home to starve during the long Winter for want of the harvest which a paternal Government will not permit them to gather. For these services there is no payment, and the issue of a species of Government paper, which was taken in payment of taxes, has been stopped. The villages which lie on or near the line of march are plundered by the soldiers who pass through them, and the stock of food laid up by these unfortunate people for the supply of the Winter is devoured by these unbidden and hungry guests. The tailors and bootmakers are called upon to clothe the soldiers, for which they receive mere nominal prices, curtailed by the peculation of those through whose hands they pass. Money is disappearing from the south of Russia, and the paper circulation is taking its place. Everything seems to show that the resources of the country are overtasked by the struggle which she has provoked, and that even without any very brilliant success in the field a more dogged continuance of the measures we have already adopted must bring this mighty empire to terms.

It is impossible to read without a sigh the narrative of the cruel and grinding oppression to which a nation universally described as naturally gentle and inoffensive, is reduced by the pressure of war, but our regret may be moderated by the reflection that this sharp discipline is absolutely needed, if we are to cure the Russian people of the lust of conquest and the dream of universal dominion. Wild and criminal as were the plans of NICHOLAS, we believe that in planning and executing them he was only too faithful a representative of the opinion of his people, who are just in that stage of semi-barbarism in which the instinct of patriotism takes the form of a desire for foreign dominion. The Russian nation will not again, we apprehend, be so eager to seize the territories of their unoffending neighbors, or inflict upon him those calamities which have recoiled so signally on themselves.

Melancholy also must be the condition of the landed proprietors, exposed as they are to the burdens we have enumerated, in addition to their ordinary contributions to the revenue and the vast deductions from their income occasioned by the blockade. The tax-paying powers of the country must already be seriously impaired, and will in a short time be destroyed, by a system of exaction which seems peculiarly leveled at the most productive industry, and destroys all the hopes of the future, in order to satisfy the craving exigencies of the present. When we compare with these things the singular buoyancy of resources which France has just exhibited by offering to her Government a loan four times the amount of that income which Russia claims to possess even in time of peace,—when we consider that the war has neither crippled our commerce, embarrassed our trade, depressed our industry, disordered our finances, nor, in fact, done any one of those things which the peaceful seers of Manchester and the infallible prophet of the West Riding predicted, we are amazed at the cowardice which, under such circumstances, can counsel a dishonorable compromise, and the short-sighted folly which can lead men calling themselves statesmen to forego a position, so advantageous [illegible] so certain, in order to give a triumph to an enemy vainly struggling against the toils in which he is taken, and to enact over again, to the disgrace of [illegible] England and France, the most [illegible] self-denial which saved [illegible] and raised Turkey at Adrianople in 1829, by a rescue obtained by the defeated party under false pretences.

The Arrest of Mr. Rowcroft for Violating the Neutrality Laws—British View of Recruiting in the United States.

From the London Times, Aug 2.

No argument is required to prove the necessity at all times, and more especially during the present war, of remaining on the very best terms with the Government and people of the United States. It is an evil almost inseparable from war that, in the strong passions it excites, the fierce resentments it stimulates, and the earnest wishes it raises, belligerents are only too apt to forget all interests but their own, and to pay too little attention to the rights and reclamations of neutrals. Our campaigns have taught us, only too vigorously and plainly, how great is our want of men, and how necessary it is to find some means of competing in this respect with a Power which levies its human tribute with far more certainty than that with which it can collect the pecuniary contributions of its impoverished subjects. But there is, as it appears to us, considerable danger that in our anxiety to conquer one enemy we shall make to ourselves another, and, in order to provide ourselves with a few hundred disorderly and refractory recruits, make thirty million enemies of our own race on the other side of the Atlantic. There is no person against whom the moral presumption would be stronger than against a resident in the United States who should be willing to recross the Atlantic in order to plunge into the vortex of a European war. Such a person has gone to a country where man is above all things in demand, and where idleness and poverty are not the results of the state of society, but the voluntary choice of men unwilling to work and unable to save. Such persons there will always be in every community, but America affords less excuse than any other country for their existence, inasmuch as work is more easily obtained and more richly remunerated than elsewhere. We greatly doubt whether, if we can succeed in attracting under our standard all the desperadoes who are for ever threatening the repose of the feeble republics contiguous to the United States, we shall have materially strengthened our army, and whether we shall not have to pay in insubordination, mutinies, and desertions a price more than equivalent to a trifling increase of our numbers. Whether this be so, however, or not, there is no doubt that the just and honest cause in which we are engaged has failed to command the sympathies of a considerable portion of the American people. We may regret this, but we cannot deny it. We may lament that, while such extreme facility was afforded to the piratical expedition which invaded Cuba, and while it was found so easy to collect a band of adventurers for any buccaneering object, the attempts of England to recruit her armies from the United States have been watched with such peculiar and exceptional vigilance, and counteracted with such unyielding severity. But, though we regret these things, we cannot deny them, nor can we deny the right of the United States Government to put in force its own law prohibiting the enlistment of its subjects into foreign service, even though that service may happen to be our own. We have the feeling of the people and the law of the country against us,—a people justly jealous of the proceedings of any foreign State; and a law of whose provisions we, at any rate, having adopted a similar law ourselves, have no right to complain. Is it wise, is it just, to push on this interference with the internal affairs of a friendly power, in defiance of her law, her reclamations, and her feelings?

The danger we apprehend is nearer than might be supposed. We find by the American papers that Mr. ROWCROFT, the English Consul at Cincinnati, has been tried on the charge of enlisting American subjects for service with the British army in the Crimea. The report of the trial is thus headed by our cotemporary: "Irish Informers! Sham Enlistments! Trap to catch Mr. ROWCROFT! The money obtained spent in drink; the object—hatred of England." In this compendious abridgment, which does much credit to the condensing powers of our American cotemporary, is pretty well explained the history of the case. A Mr. CONAHAN, a member of the United Irish Society, conceived the brilliant idea of pretending a wish to enlist fifty recruits in the English army, in order to entrap Mr. ROWCROFT, the English Consul, into an admission which might bring him within the danger of the law against foreign enlistment. For this purpose he obtained an introduction to Mr. ROWCROFT, who appears to have told him that if he would take fifty men to the Niagara Suspension Bridge he should receive a Captain's commission. For this purpose he received an advance of money—not from Mr. ROWCROFT—which he and his confederates, not apparently afflicted with over niceness as to the point of honor, retained for their own use. It also appeared that Mr. ROWCROFT had advised CONAHAN to stay at home and take care of his wife and children instead of going to the Crimea. The evidence, even if it be believed, which, considering the persons from whom it comes, would imply an extraordinary amount of credulity, is exceedingly slight. The Court has not yet given its opinion, but we cannot entertain a doubt that upon the merits of the case Mr. ROWCROFT will obtain an acquittal. Still, the fact of such a trial taking place is in itself extremely prejudicial to the good understanding between the two countries, and likely to raise feelings and debates of a most undesirable character. Though Mr. ROWCROFT may be acquitted of the charge of enlisting American subjects, the trial proves clearly enough that such enlistment was going on through agents supplied with money from this country, and that the English Consul was cognizant of the proceeding. The whole thing seems to have been managed very clumsily, and to have been brought to light by an artifice as clumsy as the management. It is of no use to inveigh against the contemptible treachery by which the proceeding was discovered. Our duty is to consider whether we are free from blame, and not how much blame may be imputable to others. It is the will of the American people, as expressed by their laws, that their citizens shall not be enlisted in the service of a foreign State; it is the opinion of the executive Government that those laws ought to be put in force, and, as far as we can tell, that decision is supported by a very considerable amount of public opinion. We are not acting the part of a good ally or of a sincere and honorable friend of the United States in seeking, for our own purposes, to infringe their laws, to outwit their Executive, and to offend the feelings and prejudices of their people. We might reasonably have expected at the hands of a nation so nearly united to us by blood, and, we should have thought, by similarity of views and feelings, a little more sympathy; but their sympathy is their own to give or withhold, and we have no right to quarrel with our Transatlantic neighbors if, in the midst of democracy, they stretch out their hands to despotism, and look coldly on the cause of freedom. We earnestly entreat our Government to consider well what they are doing in thus tampering with the feelings of a susceptible and high spirited nation, and to withdraw, before worse comes of it, from a position so fraught with difficulty, which it is impossible to defend on the grounds of justice, or support on principles of equity and fair dealing. Let them reverse the question, and ask themselves whether, if the United States sent their recruiting agents into England, the British Government would tolerate such a proceeding? We are sure that they would not, and that in so doing they would be backed by the voice of Parliament and the all but unanimous opinion of the people. We have no right to inflict upon our neighbors that which, under similar circumstances, we would not endure ourselves. We have no right to make their municipal law bend to our notions of expediency, and we utterly misunderstand that which is expedient if we believe it to consist with any course which will have the effect of raising against us hostile feelings in the great American Republic. It is for the Americans to consider what line of conduct they choose to adopt in this matter; it is for us to respect their decision, and, by a voluntary moderation, to relieve them from the necessity of obtaining by threats that which we will not concede to reason and remonstrance.

Success of the French Loan.

The following is the report to the Emperor by the French Minister of Finance:

SIRE: I proceed to render to your Majesty an account of the known results of the loan, the subscription to which closed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The information yet to come in is not of a nature to affect it in an important degree, but will be embodied in a later and final report.

Three hundred and ten thousand persons have taken part in the subscription. The sum subscribed will be about three milliards six hundred millions.

The subscriptions of 50 francs and under, declared irreducible, will figure in this sum for from 230 to 235 millions. The subscriptions of 60 francs and over, subject to a proportionate reduction, will be about three milliards three hundred and sixty millions.

The departments will have furnished nearly 230,000 subscribers, and more than a milliard of the capital subscribed.

The foreign subscriptions—those of England, Holland, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, &c.—exceed 200,000,000.

Such results, Sire, have no need of commentary; their unheard-of greatness speaks loudly of itself.

To obtain them neither especial sacrifices nor excitements have been necessary. The relative advantages offered to subscribers were in fact less than those of the last two loans—a fact which has not kept back 310,000 subscribers from offering nearly five times the sum required. All the efforts of the administrative authorities have been employed not to excite but to restrain the eagerness of the public. Thanks to the restrictive measures of your Majesty, the coupures of 50 francs and under will cover a part of the loan, and nearly 550,000,000 will remain for distribution among the subscribers of larger sums. Every one will have his share, as is just and good for the *public credit. This portion will be somewhat* less than a sixth of the sum subscribed.

The deposits for the guarantee of ten per cent. will themselves form a total of three hundred and sixty millions, without reckoning the sums paid in anticipation of installments.

One of the most remarkable features of this extraordinary manifestation is that a displacement of capital so enormous should be possible in a time so short, coming so soon after two loans in the midst of exterior complications, after the alimentary and epidemic crisis through which we have passed, and this without causing the least derangement in commerce or the money market. Contrary to the experience of former loans, the announcement of this was met by an advance of the price of the rente, which, from 65fr 90c. on the day previous, rose to the present price of 66fr. 80c. In order to favor this movement it will be desirable to restore to circulation at the earliest possible moment that portion of the capital paid into the treasury which the reduction of subscriptions will render repayable. This work will be effected with all possible celerity.

Sire, the financial operation just accomplished, probably the most astonishing known at any epoch and in any country, is well calculated to enlighten those who may still entertain doubts of the power of France, the extent of her riches, and her credit, or of the popularity in Europe of the generous enterprise which she pursues. This immense concurrence of capital, arriving from all countries, furnished by persons of all degrees of fortune, will certainly be in the eyes of the world the most striking and irrepressible evidence of the confidence which the Government of the Emperor inspires at home and abroad. I am, &c.,

P. MAGNE.

CHINA.

The following are the latest dates: Pekin, April 20; Shanghai, June 4; Canton, June 8, Victoria, June 9.

The *Overland Friend of China* regards the recent reverses of the rebels as only temporary and local to the country adjacent to Canton. The Pekin *Gazette* of April 20 supports this view, admitting that Woochang, the capital of Hoopih, has been taken by the rebels, and Hankow has again fallen into their hands. The Lieutenant Governor of Hoo-kwong and the Prefect of the provincial city both died in the struggle. The North China *Herald* states that the rebels have taken the city of Kwang-sin, in the northeast part of Keang-se, and that LEW, of Shanghai notoriety, and SHAOU-KIN-TSZE, are said to have raised their standard at Tung-po, situate about sixty miles to the northwest of Soo-chow.

The Canton Government, according to the last-mentioned authority, is straining every nerve to carry forward its plan of ruling the country by sanguinary force, and in pursuance of this, a reward of fifty dollars per head was given to the leading men of villages for every man denounced as "a disaffected."

The distress among the poorer classes at Canton has been relieved by considerable importations of rice.

Her Majesty's ship *Rattler* has been busy among the pirates. On the 28th of May a second pirate fleet of six boats was destroyed, five captured vessels released, about thirty pirates killed, and four made prisoners by the boats. It was said that the head-man on shore had caused five of the pirates to be seized. They were offered to be given up on payment of a reward. Next week, however, a colonial lorcha, with seventy chests of opium on board, was captured by a fleet of pirates at St. John's, on the west coast.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

[*Per America.* LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been active this week, and a good business has been transacted in most of the principal articles of consumption. SUGAR is very firm, and advancing. COFFEE steady. COTTON and BREADSTUFFS quiet. MONEY in considerable demand, at a rather enhanced price. CONSOLS leave off 91⅛@91¼, both for money and the account. DOLLARS 5s. 0½d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. South American DOUBLOONS 75s.@75s. 6d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4d.

COCHINEAL—340 bags have been offered, and chiefly sold at previous rates to 1d. decline. Honduras Silver 3s. 9d.@4s., with mid. to very fine bold Black from 4s. 11d.@5s. 8d.; Teneriffe Silver 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d., and Black from 4s. 3d.@4s. 5d.

COCOA—Firm, and 1s.@1s.6d. dearer. 500 bags Trinidad realized from 39s.@43s. for good grey, to 46s. 6d. for good red; 270 bags Grenada brought from 39s. 6d.@45s. for grey to fine bright red.

COFFEE—The quantity of Plantation Ceylon brought forward at auction this week has been very large, comprising 2,040 casks, and 2,230 barrels and bags, of which the greater part, however, has been disposed of at about previous rates. Of 3,500 bags Costa Rica in public sale, about two-thirds sold from 54s 6d for good ordinary to 64s.6d. for good close made; 500 bags good ordinary Native Ceylon were taken in at 46s. 6d.@49s. A cargo of 2,400 bags St. Domingo has been sold afloat at 48s., fully insured, for the Mediterranean.

COPPER—Tough Cake and Tile, £126; Best Selected, £129; Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d.

COTTON—There is rather more doing. Sales for the week, 1,350 bales. The Liverpool market is also quiet; yesterday's quotation for Middling Orleans was 5⅝d. ℘ ℔.

CORN—There was a moderate quantity of English Wheat at the market on Monday, with fair arrivals of Foreign; holders generally were firm at previous prices, which buyers were not disposed to give, and the greater part of the supply remained unsold. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 77s. 7d on 100,891 qrs. returned. To-day the market was very dull, and to sell it would have been necessary to take lower prices.

In LARD more doing. Western, in kegs, 54s.@55s.

In DRUGS we have little to notice. Cutch, 1,000 bags fair Pegue were taken at 23s. for sound, and 22s. for first class sea-damaged. Gum Kowrie—100 bags fair quality were taken in from 20s.@26s. 6d. Quicksilver, 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10d. China Camphor 8s. Shellac—175 cases fair Native live, sold from 60s.@63s. Lacdye—of 105 chests about half sold from 5d.@7½d. for ordinary marks, the remainder being withdrawn. Turkey Opium very dull, and prices tending downwards.

HEMP—Without change. St. Petersburg Clean, £44@£44 10s. Manilla—380 bales sea damaged at auction were bought in, there being no disposition to purchase. Jute—600 bales at auction brought full prices, £13 10s. for low ordinary to £19 for good.

INDIGO—Holders are very firm, and a moderate business has been transacted at the late sales' prices. Stock on 1st inst, 21,324 chests, against 29,527 chests in 1854. Deliveries in seven months, 16,694 chests, against 14,722 in 1854.

IRON—The demand for Rails continue good, and most of the principal makers are full of orders. We quote Rails, £8; Bars, £7 15s.@£8, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs, 74s. for mixed numbers in the Clyde.

LINSEED—The market on the spot is firm but not active, in the absence of export orders. East India, 75s.@76s. ℘ quarter. For arrival, a good business is reported for shipments at Calcutta in April onwards, at 75s. delivered from warehouse. Arrivals during the week, 5,974, all from the East Indies. RAPESEED—In demand and scarce, at 70s. for good samples, on the spot.

LINSEED CAKES—All descriptions of Foreign are scarce on the spot, and distant arrivals realize extreme rates. New-York barrel Cake, for late shipment, has been sold at £12@£12 5s., cost, freight, and insurance.

OILS—Common Fish are without change; Southern £53@£54. Pale Seal £54@£55, Cod £47, Sperm is rather easier, and the price of bagged is reduced to £127. Olive—holders are firm, but the demand is not active; Gallipoli £56@£56 10s., Trieste £55, Malaga £54@£54 10s. Rape maintains the late advanced rates; Brown sells at 55s.@56s. 6d., for delivery from the present time to December, and Refined is scarce at 58s. 6d.@59s. Linseed has recovered, and is worth 43s. for prompt delivery; for future months the business is limited, at 43s. 6d.@45s. Cocoa Nut—Ceylon 41s. 6d.@42s., Cochin 43s. 6d.@45s.

RICE is less active, and prices are rather easier—800 tons good middling White Bengal sold, to arrive, at 14s. ex ship. 2,600 bags Bengal, at auction, to-day were bought in at 15s., and 1,000 bags good White sold at 15s. 3d.

SALTPETER—Is firm, and previous prices well supported; 1,300 bags Bengal at auction sold as follows: 2⅞ ℘ cent. 35s. 6d., 10 ℘ cent 31s., and 13 ℘ cent 30s. 6d. Nitrate Soda 19s. 3d.@19s. 6d.

SPICES—Cinnamon: the periodical sales took place on the 31st ult.; 1,520 bales were offered, and three-fourths sold at about 1d. advance, especially for the lower qualities; bold to good first at [illegible], second [illegible], and third 1s.@1s. 3d. Ginger—380 cases and 50 bags Calcutta sold from 20s. for small to 132s. for good bold scraped. 90 barrels Jamaica brought 54s.@65s. Long Pepper: 27 bags sold from 35s. 6d. @36s. 6d.

SUGAR—The quantity brought forward for sale continues to be very moderate, and with an active inquiry prices generally have advanced about 6d. ℘ cwt., the demand being principally for the lower qualities. The sales of West India are 2,830 hhds., and 11,000 bags Bengal and Madras, at auction, sold readily at full prices; 870 boxes Havana sold from 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d. for low to fine yellow, and 488 hhds. and 260 bbls. Porto Rico, realized from 30s.@40s. 6d. for low middling to fair grocery. Privately a fair business has been done on the spot, and about five cargoes of Havana, viz.: 4,285 boxes (No. 11) at 26s. 3d. for Antwerp, insured free of particular average; 2,306 boxes (No. 12,) and 1,800 boxes (No. 13) at 28s. 6d., both for Bristol; 3,200 boxes (No. 12) at 25s. for Trieste, and 3,250 boxes white at 31s. 9d. for the Baltic, insured free of particular average.

TEA—Public sales, comprising 17,653 pkgs. Tea have been held during the week, of which 3,050 only were sold, at about previous rates; the market generally is dull. Common Congou, 8½d.@9d. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW is quiet at 55s. 3d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 55s. 9d. for the last three months of the year. Stock 1st August, 44,686 casks against 33,875 casks in 1854.

TURPENTINE—Rough nominal at 7s. 9d., and Spirits dull of sale at 32s.

TIN firm. Common Blocks, 121s.; Bars, 123s.; Refined, 126s. Straits, 121s.; Banca, 122s.@123s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—In American State Stocks the business has been very limited this week. Some small sales have been made of Pennsylvania Bonds at 84, of Maryland at 91½, of Virginia Sterling at 85½, and of Massachusetts at 103½. More has been done in Illinois Central Railroad Bonds at 79@80. For Michigan Central Eights, Sterling, 106 is asked, and for Dollar Bonds 96. Erie, third mortgage, 88@88½; Sinking Fund, 81@82. Pennsylvania Central, first mortgage, 91@92; Second mortgage, Sterling, 84. Panama, 96. Canada Sixes in demand at 114½.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per America.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 3—P. M.

The past week has been an unsatisfactory one in business; there is no inclination as yet to do more than what is required for immediate necessities. The prevailing feature is want of confidence in the future, arising partly from the state of politics, and partly from the uncertainty respecting our harvest. We have had much heavy rain, and although there may have been only partial harm done as yet, still it causes uneasiness, and a decided change is anxiously wished for. The stock of bullion is reducing gradually, and is now fully 1½ millions sterling less than at the beginning of last month. It is still going out of the country, partly owing to the heavy foreign loans. Money is rather dearer.

The imports, &c., of COTTON into Great Britain during the last seven months—computed by the 1,000 bales—were:

	Import.		Home Deliveries.		Export.		Stock Aug 1.	
	Amer.	Tot.	Amer.	Tot.	Amer.	Tot.	Amer.	Tot.
1855....	1,300	1,550	1,0?8	1,334	57	145	546	655
1854....	1,274	1,580	876	1,116	56	145	687	1,098

and the comparative weekly deliveries were

	American—bales.	Total—bales.
1855..........	33,576	42,993
1854..........	28,682	38,778

The comparative tables above continue to show favorably for COTTON, but we are also 1d. ℘ ℔ higher in the ordinary and middling, and ⅛d. ℘ ℔ in the fair qualities, than in the corresponding week of last year. The market has been exceedingly dull all the week, and no statistics appear to have any effect upon the sellers, who continue to be as anxious to sell as ever. The demand has been moderate only. Exporters have taken a fair quantity. Speculators have taken a little, but the Trade continue to buy sparingly. Owing to the decided inclination shown by the holders to realize, we must reduce our quotations for the middling and better qualities of American COTTON fully 1-16d. ℘ ℔, and for the ordinary grades ⅛d. ℘ ℔.

The sales of to-day are 7,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales have been taken for export and speculation. There appeared to be rather a more extensive inquiry than hitherto, though it did not lead to much business.

The Manchester market has been equally dull. The amount of business transacted is but trifling, as the manufacturers insist more firmly upon their prices, in hopes that the "short time" movement will bring them some relief. The Overland advices are rather more favorable, and it is to be hoped they may infuse some spirit into business.

Our supplies of GRAIN, both home grown and foreign, are sufficient for our wants—a circumstance which was much doubted some months ago. The country markets, in spite of the wet weather, are dull and declining.

SUGAR is still in good demand for refining qualities, and prices rather higher. Our stocks in bond are very much reduced, being only 5,900 tons, against 34,800 tons last year. MOLASSES sells more readily in the finer than in the lower qualities. Clayed Cuba, 17s. 3d ℘ cwt. Good sales in ASHES at 33s. to 34s. for Pots. In TALLOW considerable sales have been made; 57s. has been paid for North American.

STOLTERFOHT, FROST & CO.

Per America,] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

With occasional fine weather, we have had during the week very heavy rains, but these have had no effect on our market for WHEAT and FLOUR, which articles are exceedingly dull, both here and in other leading markets. Since last Friday WHEAT is a shade easier to buy, while FLOUR must be quoted 6d. ℘ sack cheaper. Yesterday we had another large arrival of WHEAT and FLOUR from Spain. There has been some speculative inquiry for INDIAN CORN, and a few cargoes to arrive have been placed at 37s. 6d. ℘ quarter, delivered, but the consumptive demand is confined to small quantities for immediate delivery, and for such 38s. is paid for mixed, and 38s. 3d. to 38s 6d. for yellow. White continues scarce and has made 45s.

To-day's market was moderately attended. A small business done in WHEAT and FLOUR, and prices were in favor of the buyer. For INDIAN CORN there was a fair inquiry for Ireland; and for parcels of high mixed 6d. ℘ quarter advance over Tuesday's rates was obtained. Our quotations, however, show no change from those of this day week, viz.: 38s. to 38s. 6d. for Mixed; 38s. 6d. to 39s. for Yellow.

BEEF—The stock is low, and is thought to be not more than will be required until the new comes in. Holders are firm, and the demand is steady, although not active.

PORK—There is a fair demand, and some business doing.

BACON—Is more in demand, and an increased extent of business has been done. There is every prospect of the present inquiry being maintained, as dealers' stocks are light.

LARD—Prime quality has reached 55s.; the sales amount to 150 tons, at 53s. 6d. to 55s., according to quality.

TALLOW—In request, at 6d. to 1s. ℘ cwt. advance.

RESIN—In fair demand. About 6,000 bbls. have been sold, chiefly common, at 4s. 2d. to 4s 5d.

BARK—118 hhds. ex "Sabanak" sold at 8s. 6d. ex ship.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Affairs in Kansas—Legislative Enactments—Death Penalty.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

WESTPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1855.

Bills passed in the House yesterday afternoon are as follows: An act to grant preëmption rights on school lands in certain cases, and an act concerning boatmen. Most of the time was occupied in Committee of the Whole with the county bill.

Bills passed yesterday in the Council follow: An act to incorporate the Atchison Town Company; and an act to provide for the election of public printer. A concurrent resolution passed, providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of two from the Council and three from the House "to confer with the Delaware tribe of Indians in Kansas Territory, associated with their agent, concerning a new treaty with them, and their admission to citizenship."

The succeeding bills passed the House to-day: An act to establish a Territorial road, from a point on the old California road, to the west side of Little Wakarusa, to MATTHEW RULE'S, on the Big Wakarusa; an act regulating contracts and promises; an act to exempt homestead and certain other property from execution. By this act, one hundred and sixty acres of land, outside of a town or city, is exempted from execution; a house or lot within a town or city, worth no more than *fifteen hundred dollars*, is exempted from execution, and also every man's apparel and working tools. This is a law most liberal and beneficial; its passage is an honor to the territory, and an honor to its representatives. Virginia, under her old Constitution, allowed the head of a family *twenty-five dollars* worth of property, a bed, and a few knives and forks. Under her new Constitution, she allows only one hundred dollars worth of property exempt from execution. How creditable to her squatters is this generous law of Kansas, particularly when compared with the ungenerous law of Virginia!

Also, "an act to punish offences against slave property" passed the House. By this act, raising a rebellion or insurrection among slaves, is made a crime punishable with death; if any free person shall, by speaking, writing or publishing, incite rebellion or insurrection among the slaves in Kansas Territory, or inflame them against their masters, they shall suffer death. Death or imprisonment at hard labor for life, is the penalty for decoying slaves from their masters; for assisting to decoy off slaves, death or imprisonment at hard labor for ten years, is the penalty. This bill passed without a dissenting vote.

Dr. STRINGFELLOW and Mr. BROWNE, the gentlemen from Douglass, who is on the opposite extreme from Mr. MATHIAS, speaking very seldom but saying as little as the latter, had a passage at arms. BROWNE succumbed. He speaks fluently, but that is all; it may be said of him that he has more hair on the outside of his head than he has brains on the inside. It is therefore no difficult task to beat him in debate.

Day before yesterday, the bill to regulate elections passed. It provides that "any free white male citizens of the United States, and any free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and who shall have paid a territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices." When any vote is challenged, and he may be challenged by any other voter, he shall be required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Fugitive Slave Law. I send you a copy of this bill, and will send you a copy of the Slave Property bill when I can get it.

H. C. P.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY CHANGES.

New Buildings, Nuisances, &c., of the Third Ward.

Within the last year or eighteen months, this portion of New-York has undergone very marked changes, as respects the increased centralization of business within its limits. Commercial enterprise, in its progress up town, has reared here warehouses more commensurate with its increased demands. Private dwellings, one after another, have been demolished and in their stead splendid business structures erected, till some of the streets have scarcely left in them a solitary landmark of the past.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Commencing at Courtlandt-street on the corner of Broadway is the new and splendid structure known as the "Gilsey Building." This lofty pile forms a striking contrast to the shanties that so long disgraced that locality.

Passing farther down, at No. 23, Messrs. Mulford & Martin are erecting a large warehouse, to be ready for occupancy on the 1st of November. This building is to be five stories high, with marble front, and is to be made throughout in the most approved modern style. This is the only building now going up on this street.

Dey-street—in its present widened condition—it were hardly needful to remark, seems like a new street. The work—though it was long before they set about it—has been effectually done.

Fulton street—the section that is in the Third Ward—needs a general renovation. Some fine stores have been erected here, and have changed the general appearance somewhat; but many old and inefficient buildings are still permitted to remain, which ought long since to have been removed. At No. 210, Clark & Brown, the *restaurateurs*, are having built a large five-story warehouse with marble front. It is to be finished by the 1st of October.

In Vesey-street, No. 50, a new store, is going up, five stories in height, with brick front. It will be done by the 1st of October. Property owners in this street, and those holding leases, it is said, have been waiting, before deciding to build, the decision of the litigation whether the track of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads shall be continued through that street to St. Paul's Church.

The extension of Park-place through Columbia College grounds—so strenuously fought against by old fogies—is now a fixed fact, beyond reversion.

On the southeasterly corner is College-place and Park-place as extended. Mr. S. B. CRITTENDEN is going to erect a splendid warehouse, which will extend through to Barclay-street. The two fronts and side on College-place will be marble. The building will be five stories, with deep sub-cellars. All around the basement are to be vaults. The structure will cost $150,000, and is to be completed by the 1st of next May.

Adjoining, Mr. ST. JOHN erects a large store, of similar height, though of smaller dimensions, which is to be done also on the 1st of May. Farther up, men are busily engaged in hurrying to completion the splendid marble warehouse of WILSON G. HUNT. Intervening are some lots not yet taken. It is expected, however, to have the entire southerly side built up by the 1st of May next. All the buildings will doubtless be of uniform style of structure.

Murray-street presents but few vacancies for further new buildings. At No 51 a fine store, five stories high, with brown front, will be completed very soon. Adjoining this building is also another of similar dimensions and style, which will not be finished before next January.

The same remark might be made of Warren-street as to its abundance of new buildings. Here and there, of course, as always will be the case, continue standing some good-for-nothing wooden frame buildings, whose owners insist on cleaving to them till compliance with their exorbitant prices changes them to other hands. On the southwesterly corner of Warren and Church streets, two marble five-story warehouses are to be erected. At No. 38 Mons. SINIET, of France, is erecting a fine marble-front store, which is also to be five stories, besides vault and sub-cellars. At No. 44 another store, being erected by RODGERS & WHITMAN, is nearly complete. This is of brown stone front. On the southwest corner of Warren-street and College-place, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is erecting a fine warehouse with marble front on each street. It is to be five stories, and will be done by November. At No. 76 Warren-street the lot is fenced in, and there is nothing to show how long it will remain thus.

In Chambers-street, so thoroughly is it built up, there is now but one new building in process of erection. This is a store of four stories, and brick front, built by Mr. COOPER, at No. 112. It is now nearly completed.

Reade-street, narrow as it is, gives evidence of the progress of mercantile business up-town. On this street have been erected quite a number of very large and fine stores which have been a great addition to the street. At No. 89, and extending through to Chambers-street, Messrs. A. & G. S. DICKENS & Co. are preparing to erect a store seven stories in height, with brick front and fire proof. They expect to have it finished by the beginning of May.

On Washington and Greenwich streets, it is seldom a new building is erected. It is hardly to be expected the impetus of trade will tend that way much more than it already has. The nature of the business, moreover, confined to these thoroughfares, does not require as large or elegant buildings for their purposes as other branches of trade. At No. 179 Greenwich-street, is nearly completed a new store. The store is of brick and five stories, and will be ready for occupancy in two weeks.

At No. 218 Greenwich-street, HALL, RUCKEL & Co., are having built a large store, five stories in height, with brick front, which will be done by the middle of next month.

On Washington-street, corner of Warren, a Mr. BARKER of Philadelphia, is having erected two large stores, for grocers use. They are five stories each, with iron fronts, and most substantially built. They will be finished by the 1st of September.

Closing the list of new buildings at present in process of erection in the Third Ward, we cite the building going up at No. 245 Broadway. It is to be seven stories in height, and to conform in style to the line of structures adjoining it. Meanwhile attached to it is an ell of 16 feet front on Murray-street. The building will be finished by the 1st of November, and will be occupied by WILLIAM SLOANE.

MINOR IMPROVEMENTS, NUISANCES, &C.

Under the head of minor improvements in the Third Ward, might be specified a number of reparations of various kinds to which sundry buildings are being subjected. In the aggregate, however, they are but few. The genius of this Ward seems to be to let alone or tear down entirely, and build over. As for nuisances, two or three of the streets, it must be confessed, are in wretched condition in respect to cleanliness. As for Washington Market, the Common Council have long since determined that it needed a thorough overhauling. When *will* the overhauling begin?

The Fourth Ward—Its Shame and Glory—Its New Buildings and Nuisances.

The Fourth Ward enjoys more crooked streets and more hills and valleys than any other of the paved wards of the town, lying between Catharine and Spruce and Ferry streets, Chatham-street and the river; it has no superior for its tumble-down rookeries, and its mouldering ruins, that yet would look new to the eyes of thousands of New-Yorkers, who only pass through the main avenues of travel. Then for the huddling together of families into ninety and ninety apartments—stores under one roof—it cannot be beaten; no where else would a sweeping conflagration produce more misery or so much improve the face of the City. Some few improvements, however, are going on in this fashion-forsaken quarter. There are five

NEW BUILDINGS IN PROCESS OF ERECTION.

Foremost of these are two large buildings on the corner of Frankfort and Jacob streets, by Mr. H. A. BURR. They are to be seven stories in height, and built of brick and fire-proof. The lots are each forty-three feet front, by eighty-eight feet deep. One of the buildings is to be occupied by Mr. BURR as a patent hat-body manufactory, and the other for a book-bindery. They will be finished by the first of November. At No. 98 Cliff-street *the foundation is being laid for* a four story brick building, intended as a scale beam manufactory, and will be finished by the first of September. In Gold street, at No. 91 Mr. ISHAM is erecting also a five story brick building for a leather warehouse, which is to be ready for occupation in a couple of months. The fifth building is a leather warehouse going up in Ferry-street, which was however noticed in our account of the Second Ward.

Other than these, there is not a new building going up in the ward. A few good buildings within the past few months have been erected here and there—mainly tenant houses. The crowning glory of the ward, of course, is the magnificent HARPERS' Building, lately erected. Catharine Market too, we must say, though with such unpleasant surroundings, is much ahead of market buildings in more pretentious localities. Everything here, indeed, is in apple-pie order, and the hanging meats over the marble covered tables would almost tempt an ultra-vegetarian in this hot weather. At present a sewer is being laid through Catharine-street, and what would naturally pass through such drain being diverted to the gutters, the savor in that neighborhood is not the best imaginable.

NUISANCES.

Under this head, a list of specifications of interminable length might be made. But we may only say in general terms that the condition of the streets, the number of wretched habitations permitted to be occupied by such swarms of unwashed people, are glaring nuisances. A good opening is here for the new Street Contractor and the Health Commissioners. The latter might well turn their attention to the overcrowded condition of many miserable shanties in the Ward. The mock auctions where the stranger is "taken in" may be left to the Mayor, as also the numerous policy-offices. His long-waiting on these points leads us to hope that something is coming—that in the brilliant coronet of Mayor WOOD'S reform career he will set a diamond from this Golconda that will take all the rest down, make all his other wonderful reforms look like things that it would be twaddling to speak about, and the fine gold of his official excellence look tarnished like brass covered with verdigris.

City Politics.

The Soft-Shells of the Nineteenth Ward are divided among themselves into HERRICK and WOOD men. They had an exciting time at their primary election on Thursday night for delegates to the District Convention to choose delegates to the State Convention. Blows were freely exchanged, and the police had much to do to preserve order. The WOOD or ANTI-HERRICK men took good care, however, to have everything their own way, and they were successful.

Fire.

Two frame buildings in West Thirty-second-street, Nos. 267 and 269, occupied by several poor families, and owned by a Mr. McCORMICK, were destroyed by fire at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning. Both buildings were fully insured.

☞ DEWITT & DAVENPORT have published a full-length print of the Limekiln Man. They make him a little more ragged than the original.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug 17.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Briggs vs. Raymond and others.—This suit was commenced to recover damages against the proprietors of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, for the publication of an alleged libel. A criminal complaint, it will be recollected, was previously made before Justice Welch, for the same publication, which complaint was, however, by some accident, lost in the Grand Jury room, in less than a week after it was made.

The present suit was commenced by service of a summons unaccompanied by any complaint. The defendants who were sued, appeared and demanded a copy of the complaint.

The twenty days allowed by law for the service of the complaint having elapsed, the plaintiff's attorneys asked an extension of time. This, although a somewhat unusual request, a plaintiff being usually presumed to know what to complain of before he commences suit, was granted. The time as extended, however, having elapsed, and the plaintiff having had nearly sixty days in which to commence his grievances, without having succeeded in doing so, an order [illegible] counsel for defendants, dismissing the complaint for non-prosecution of the action.

Personal.

Dr. JACOB BIGELOW has resigned his position as physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, which he has held for 19 years. His vacated place has been filled by the election of Dr. AUGUSTUS A. GOULD.

The Boylston Prize this year has been awarded to Dr. WM. W. MORLAND, of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*. The prize is $120. Subject—*Diagnosis of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.*

Zeta-Psi Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

The Annual Convention of the Zeta-Psi Fraternity, which for some time has been holding its meetings in this place, has closed, and after the bustle usually occasioned by such gatherings has ceased, comparative quiet has been restored. The delegations from the various chapters have this year been unusually large, numbering about one hundred and forty; the various Colleges represented are the following: New-York University, Rutgers, Dartmouth, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard and Princeton. Last evening an address was delivered by Rev. CHARLES S. SKILLMAN, of Lucerne, N. Y., which was a very creditable effort, and a poem read by ASA ARNOLD, Esq., of Providence. The whole was a very pleasant meeting, and the bond of friendship that unites the brothers was thus more firmly cemented.

NORTH.

Flour for Family Use.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I notice with pleasure your remarks in regard to "Extra Genesee" flour. Some people think nothing is good unless it costs extravagantly. On the other hand there are a few who understand the "science" of living cheap. Purchasing at the right place, and being able to judge of qualities, would, in many instances, reduce family expenses one-quarter or even one-half.

But, to the matter of flour—you quote $12 50 as the price of "Extra Genesee," which often is not "Extra Genesee." I have been in the habit of using only flour that had this name upon it, for years back; recently, a friend, who had tried them himself, recommended to me some brands of flour made in St. Louis, and I purchased a barrel of "Cass-avenue Mills," at the wholesale price of $10 50; my cook says it makes better biscuit and bread than any former flour she has tried, and judging from the eating I should think so too. Perhaps the retail price of this flour is $11 at present, but even at that, you have to add over 13½ per cent. to bring it up to the cost of "Extra Genesee"—a pretty fair rate of interest saved for the time a barrel will last.

Yours, truly,

B.

[illegible]

again thought himself out of the reach of danger, when in a valley just in front of him he saw fifty braves coming up the hill and meeting him. They were some of those who were returning from the pursuit of his people. He changed his direction and tried to escape, but his poor horse was too much exhausted to bear him with sufficient speed. With savage yells they plunged their rowels into their horses' sides and gained upon him. As the foremost approached within good shooting distance, LOGAN turned suddenly and sent a ball through his brain. Then, loading as he galloped on, he soon made another bite the dust; and then another and another, until four were strewed along the plain. Just then, however, as he was again reloading, his horse stumbled and fell, and the band rushed upon him before he had well recovered from the shock. He was shot with bullets and arrows, and gashed with tomahawks, and pierced with lances; notwithstanding all which, he arose amidst his foes, and with his clubbed rifle and hunting-knife he piled around him five [illegible] bodies, and fell with his back upon their corpses and expired, still fighting.

He was scalped, and hundreds of warriors held a great war-dance over him.

Thus LOGAN FONTANELLE departed, and his noble spirit was followed to spirit-land by the sighs and lamentations of his nation and the sympathies and aspirations of the brave of every land.

The Sioux a short time since held a great national feast at the Black Hills, when their Bible was opened, and a somewhat romantic incident occurred, which I will give you in my next.

The weather is propitious, and the corn crop will be superabundant in this country.

The Legislature are busily engaged in passing bills, notwithstanding the removal of Gov. REEDER. He is growing, if possible, more unpopular every day.

Our survey is progressing, and Gen. CALHOUN seems to be disposed to press the work forward with all dispatch.

Mr. G. P. BEAUVAIS, of St. Louis, is just in from the mountains. He says the Indians desire peace. He saw the Dacota band, who expressed themselves friendly towards the United States, and declared they would not engage in a war with the United States. He conversed with RED LEAF and SPOTTED TAIL, who told him that they had led the party who slew and robbed the carriers of the mail last Fall, and that they are ready and willing to give themselves up to be slain for our satisfaction.

When he came into the Pawnee country a number of Pawnees were along the road; one of BEAUVAIS' company was bringing in a Sioux girl. The Pawnees asked if she was not a Sioux. Upon being answered in the affirmative, they tried to get possession of her to slay and scalp her. BEAUVAIS, who, you know, is a powerful man, stepped forward and caught the leader of the Indians by the throat and gave him a severe shaking, and told him to be off or he would kill him. The Indians left. BEAUVAIS' party were somewhat uneasy for a while, for fear that they would gather some hundreds of their people and return, and attack them, but they did not show themselves again.

The emigrants across the plains are getting along without difficulty. Only eleven trains have gone over this season, and all passed the most dangerous places in safety. Troops of our soldiers are scattered all along at Fort Laramie and from there to Kearney. They were doing well, and said they were going to whip the Indians as soon as General HARNEY gave the word.

The New-Brunswick, N. J., paper says that Rev. WM. [illegible], a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wisconsin, returned to that city in May last for the avowed purpose of gathering a new congregation, and erecting a free Episcopal Church, has gone over to Rome.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, [illegible] and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, [illegible] Country Merchants who desire Hore [illegible] of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant [illegible] may rely upon entire satisfaction. [illegible] left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 20, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Wanted—A General.

The English papers are discussing with great seriousness the qualifications of the different officers in the British army, for a successor to General SIMPSON, the present commander in the Crimea of the British forces, who, it is alleged, is about to resign in consequence of ill health; the ill health in this case, as in that of General CANROBERT, being understood as another name for inefficiency. But it seems that England does not at present possess a single officer of sufficient ability to be placed in command of her forces in the Crimea; and she is now reaping the natural fruits of her system of promotion, which has chiefly been effected by purchase, or family influence, while good conduct has gone for nothing. Sir GEORGE BROWN, one of the retired officers from the Crimea, has lately been attempting to convince the people of Great Britain that the system of officering the army which has prevailed in England since the time of Waterloo, is the best that can be devised, and he says that the soldiers prefer to follow an officer who is a gentleman—a gentleman, according to his definition, being one who is possessed of sufficient means to purchase a commission and pay for his advancement—to following one who has risen from the ranks; and to prove the truth of his position, he instances the conduct of the French and English armies in the Crimea. In the English army, according to the statement of Sir GEORGE BROWN, the losses are greatest among the officers, while in the French army the greatest loss is among the men;—from this the General assumes that the English officers must be superior to the French, and this superiority must be owing to the fact that the Englishman is a gentleman, he having purchased his commission, while the French officer is not, as he rose from the ranks by the mere force of superior merit. The London papers, in discussing this matter, and endeavoring to smooth over the left-handed compliment which Sir GEORGE pays the French, overlook the glaring inconsistency between the statements of that officer and the conclusions he draws from them. If the men, as the rank and file are called, to distinguish them from the officers of the English army, are inferior to those of the French, as they are admitted to be, it is because they have not the same motives for exertion. An English soldier knows that no degree of gallantry or good conduct will procure him promotion, and consequently, he has no inducement to spur him on; there is neither a Peerage nor Westminster Abbey before his eyes, to lure him on and sustain him in the hour of trial; but with his officers it is different, and it is not to be wondered at that the mortality among the officers should be so disproportioned to that among the men. It is because the former are "gentlemen," and have something to hope for, while the latter have not. In the French army officers and men are all on a level—they are all men, or gentlemen—they have all the same motives for exertion, and the mortality among them is equally proportioned. But Sir GEORGE BROWN imputes the discrepancy to the inferiority of the officers and not to the superiority of the men.

But, the whole story is told in the simple acknowledgment of the English Press, that there is not in the army an officer of recognized ability and suitable rank to whom the command of the army in the Crimea can be entrusted. The *Daily News* says:

> "We verily believe that if a second NAPOLEON were to arise to-morrow, and in the first engagement at Sebastopol signalize himself above his fellows, he would receive no promotion unless his standing in the service entitled him to it. Better never to vindicate our national honor—better never to take Sebastopol or gain a victory over the Russians, than to do so by means of 'mere boys' not yet forty years of age; such is the maxim of the Horse Guards."

If this is the maxim of the Horse Guards, it is no cause for wonder that in a case of extremity, like the present, the army should be left in the predicament of lacking a general to take command of it. The *Daily News* says:

> "We can well imagine how puzzled the noble Lord must be to choose—not from among so many, but from among so few men fit for the situation—a Commander in Chief of the Crimean Army. Neither at home nor with the army does there appear to be any general officer who has distinguished himself sufficiently to be at once pointed out as a proper person for the post.
>
> * * * * *
>
> Such a state of affairs is not very creditable to our military system; but the country and Parliament have themselves to thank for being left at a moment like the present without a fit man to put at the head of affairs in the Crimea. Nevertheless, a choice, good or bad, must be made, and that without delay. Lord PANMURE cannot advertise for a general officer as he would for a footman, nor would it do to placard the walls of Westminster and Whitehall with announcements resembling [illegible] which offer every possible imaginary advantage to 'a few spirited young men,' who feel inclined to join such and such regiments of the line."

This is a sad predicament for a nation to be reduced to, that can enumerate a MARLBOROUGH and a WELLINGTON among its military leaders. Our own army is a mere corporal's guard compared to that of England, and yet we might lend her a general with all the qualifications required for the vacant post.

It is a rather remarkable fact that the only man named as capable, and worthy of being placed in command of the army of the Crimea, if his health would permit, is Sir DE LACY EVANS, who rose from the ranks, and who is not, therefore, according to the definition of Sir GEORGE BROWN, a gentleman.

Purchase of Land in Australia.

In Wednesday's TIMES we alluded to the agitation of the Land Question in Australia, and gave as our opinion that in such a vast extent of country, the workers of the soil would not be satisfied with such tenure as in Europe restricts the energy and enterprise of the agriculturist, who brings his farm to a high state of cultivation and reproduction, probably about the period at which his lease expires.

A letter from WILLIAM HOWITT to the London *Times* of Aug. 1, received since our publication alluded to, gives some facts regarding the actual state of the land in the province of Victoria; and as many Americans have gone, and the emigration from this country is likely to continue, some attention to these facts will not be useless.

Mr. HOWITT spent two years in Australia since the gold discovery, and writes to prevent the emigrating public from being misled.

The Melbourne *Argus* made a statement to the effect that from the middle of 1852 to the 1st of September, 1854, the sale of Crown lands amounted to 700,000 acres, and "that large quantities of land in all parts of the Colony are being constantly brought into the market." The sale of so much land in two years under ordinary circumstances, would be calculated to raise the character of the Colony immensely, give a certain bonus of security to emigrants going out with property, and the chance of labor to such as emigrated with humbler desires. It would naturally characterize the progress and energy of the agricultural interest in the most gratifying manner, and have the most alluring effect on such as were pondering on the doubtful chances of quiet and success in the Old Country, or such as harbored the idea of carrying with them into some other field of action their little savings. Under ordinary circumstances, those land sales would cheer up many a distressed heart, and encourage to their locality many a strong arm and many an adventurous family.

But all that glitters is not gold. Mr. HOWITT has explained the "unexplained statements" of the Melbourne *Argus*, and accounted for the startling figures given in that jorunal. We extract from his letter:

> "Sir, there is a hidden fallacy which may prove to emigrants a most mischievous one. What are the lands which thus swell the present sales of Victoria? Lands sold to the public in general? To emigrants or others wanting to farm? By no means, or only very partially so.
>
> In 1853 it was conceded to the squatters that, instead of the right of purchase of the whole of their stations at the upset price of £1 per acre, which they claimed, and which meant literally buying up the whole colony, they might purchase a square mile each, or 640 acres, at that price. Now, 640 acres on the 1,000 stations into which Victoria is parceled out, would give of itself 640,000 acres out of the 700,000 acres mentioned by the *Argus*.
>
> It is well known that these gentlemen, the squatters, are all eagerly buying up their square mile; but for what purpose? To fortify themselves as strongly as possible in the centre of their stations to resist the sale of these lands to the public."

If such could take place, which we doubt, half the Colony would be idle and crowds of people willing to work it. At present a man in the "middle state" would have no chance to settle himself. "Independently of my own evidence," says Mr. HOWITT, "we have it on the authority of Mrs. CHISHOLM, given at a large public meeting in Melbourne during the present year, that, from her own observation, a man cannot procure as much land for £200 or £300, as would grow potatoes for his family."

The sale of the land has of late been taken from the Governor and vested in the Legislative Council. The squatters are consid*ered to amount to about nine-tenths of the* Colony, and will, of course, vote only for such as will pledge themselves against the sale of the land; consequently a bitter contest will be inaugurated with a fair prospect of some continuance.

It is well for Americans who contemplate a search for the yellow earth in Australia, to be aware of these facts.

Fillibusters.

Recent accounts from Nicaragua reported the arrival there of a Company of persons, mostly foreigners, who had been sent out by parties in this country, to aid the authorities of Nicaragua in repelling the anticipated invasion of Col. KINNEY. We understand that *four* of these men have recently returned from Punta Arenas in ill health and in utter poverty. They state that the whole Company had suffered from sickness, and from lack of food, clothing and shelter. They were stationed at a small fort called Castillo, in the middle of a swampy desert; and very many of them had been attacked with cholera and other diseases, and several of their number had died. They had no beds, medicines, or furniture of any kind, and their stock of provisions consisted of a few barrels of salt meat and decayed biscuit.

It has been alleged and not denied, that these persons were taken from this port to Nicaragua by the Transit Company—for the purpose of taking part in the anticipated contests of that country. If this is so, the Company should be held responsible for their condition, as well as for the violation of our neutrality laws involved in their action. It is a little singular that the Government authorities should have permitted them to do with impunity precisely what Col. KINNEY attempted, for which he was prosecuted by the Government. We are not disposed to censure the authorities for any just and well-meant endeavor to enforce our laws, and prevent the enlistment and departure of illegal expeditions from our shores. But official vigilance in this matter seems to be strangely partial and one-sided. Our Government interferes very promptly to stop enlistment here for the Allied forces, but permits the Mexican frontier to be invaded with impunity. It stops Col. KINNEY's Expedition—but gives free course to men enlisted on the other side. This is gross injustice, and ought to be remedied. If our neutrality laws are to be enforced, they should be enforced upon all alike.

We hear that steps will be taken to bring the course pursued by the Transit Company to the notice of the Government. We trust they will be held to the same responsibility as all others who attempt the violation of our laws.

Decrease of Irish Immigration.

There can hardly be a question that we have passed the culminating point of the Irish exodus to this country, which, last year, became so alarmingly great that the depopulation of Ireland, by the emigration of its native inhabitants to the United States, did not appear to be a wholly improbable event. But the tide of emigration has been checked, let the causes of it be what they may; and we have reason for believing that it will continue to decrease. The Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland were in danger of being left, like the incumbents of a good many "livings" of the Established Church, without any flock over whom they could exercise pastoral control, and they are now endeavoring to arrest the movement towards this country. The London *Times* publishes in its correspondence from Dublin a terrific appeal from an Irish Roman Catholic priest, long a resident in the United States, urging his wretched countrymen not to emigrate to this "land of liberty," where they will be certain to lose all faith in things holy, and all respect for "the man of God." The Rev. gentleman draws a frightful picture of the depraved condition of his countrymen in America, and warns those at home to avoid our shores, if they would not forfeit all hope of happiness in this world and the world to come. But the most remarkable part of his exhortation is contained in the following warning to avoid America, lest by coming here they should become Know-Nothings:

> "It is better, then, to live and die at home as faithful Catholics, than come here with but a chance to be better, and in danger of becoming lax in faith and morals. Better is it that the Irish should leave their sons and daughters behind them with the precious gem of faith, than come here and leave them exposed to the evils of indifferentism and infidelity. And it is a fact undeniable, that the greater number of the children born of Irish parents in this country have more of native feelings, native antipathy to the Irish, and more of irreligion, than perhaps those whose forefathers have been Americans."

Fish Stories.

They have found—a great many say, and a few believe—a water-snake sixty feet long somewhere in Western New-York. Our latest reports from San Francisco tell of the appearance of the sea-serpent off that port. That he has made his annual visitation to Nahant, in all the voluminous magnitude of his proportions, we have not seen officially announced, but take as a matter of course. Boats and bathing-dresses might as well be omitted from the attractions of that agreeable place as the great ocean monster—the *serpens mag. marin* of future Cuviers and Owens.

And why not, with these reiterated assertions in its favor, begin to believe a little in the big fish? Professor AGASSIZ—and the fact strengthens us—made the very same quere the other day in examining a unique specimen preserved in a New-England museum, of a species of shark, so monstrous in size that, but for occasional teeth picked up on the shore, its existence could not have been credited. Indeed, the Professor, the profoundest ichthyologist of his age, doubted even the evidence of the teeth until brought face to face with the stuffed reality itself. Eighteen or twenty feet long, and bulky enough to hold a half dozen respectable sheep, with proper dressing, and becoming sauce and condiments, his first exclamation was, "Why not believe after this in the *Sea-Serpent? What unknown giants may* not exist in the ocean, when, at the end of centuries of observation, this singular and terrible creature has only now been brought to light!"

When exact men in the exact sciences admit physical possibilities, the laity may be pardoned for having some faith in them as actualities. Why not?

The Most Remarkable Man.

DICKENS said he was introduced to some dozens of gentlemen in this country, with the remark in the case of each individual that he was "one of our most remarkable men." But the most remarkable among us is one the Boston *Times* tells of, who is willing to bet that FRANKLIN PIERCE will be renominated for the Presidency, and $50,000 more that if he should accept the nomination he will be elected. This man, who has so much money at his diposal, is either a very wise man or quite the reverse. Perhaps he bases his bet upon the theory that what has happened once may happen again, and may believe that it is quite as likely that General PIERCE should be elected President a second time as the first. But, he should remember, that in a battle two shots were never known to hit the same object. Peter Simple was advised to put his head into a shot-hole in time of action, as being the place where he would be least likely to be hit, and, we imagine that the best place for General PIERCE, to save him from the possible danger of election to the Presidency, is that which he now occupies.

☞ It will be seen by our Court reports that the libel suit of Alderman BRIGGS against the DAILY TIMES was yesterday dismissed, as the plaintiff, after a delay sixty days, had entered no complaint. We have hopes of the Alderman. The "Alligator's" departure for parts unknown, without making any allegation, has left him to his own sober judgment. If he will stick to that, he will do well enough.

Military.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. RYAN commanding, will visit Elm Park for parade and inspection on the 27th inst. The Regiment will go through many evolutions, requiring much care and attention to master, and the event is looked forward to with eagerness by military men.

Cleansing the Streets by Oath.

Dirty streets are the peculiar curse of our City. All the methods devised for cleaning them fail to give us the condition we aspire to as beings whose tastes do not lead us to rejoice in pig-styes. The hoe and the brush and a well-paid laborer, answer pretty well, but there has never been any just proportion between the money paid by the tax-payers and the paid laborers, or the honest results of their labors. The "machines" promised to do a good deal, but they don't vote, and it is the height of folly to talk of any such stupid workers as they later than four months prior to a Fall election. They are out of the case altogether. How then can the streets be cleaned?

The easiest thing in the world,—swear them clean, and get a dozen of your well disposed neighbors to sign a paper saying that they are all right. It is by this process that we are under the necessity of believing that the First, Second and Fourth Wards are to-day as clean as a model barn-floor and as sweet as a pink. Our Reporter went through that region shortly since, and his impressions we set down carefully in the DAILY TIMES of Friday. *He* found a good deal of filth choking the gutters in Water-street, and many obstructions caused by carts, wagons and boxes. He reported Front-street not quite so bad; but its inhabitants he thought were a little indifferent to its condition—and from the memorial and its list of signers now before us, we think this latter finding must be pretty near the truth. Cherry and Dover he pronounced preëminently dirty and stinking abominably. But yesterday all these localities were in good condition—clean, sweet, and wholesome—all done by a little swearing.

Three affidavits have been left on our desk which have done the job up better than broom, or sweeping machine, or voting laborer has done lately, we must be permitted to think still. These three affidavits are from the three Street Inspectors, and they not only show that all these streets have been *thoroughly* swept, and the dirt (all?) removed therefrom twice a week, but they affirm in addition, that our article was "false in every particular,"—that is the language of two of them—and the third is scarcely less explicit, for it says that the statement "*is in every respect*, untrue." That certainly is swearing to a large bill—that a whole article of such general statement, is in every respect untrue.

The affidavits are accompanied by as many memorials having some excellent names attached, who aver that the streets named above are and have been thoroughly clean for the last six weeks. But we know how it is that good-natured men sign memorials, and that they wouldn't like to have their memorials treated as if they were sworn to. We shall certainly, out of respect to the swearing Inspectors, have to look through these regions again. Meanwhile we ask our readers to remember, whatever intolerable stench or disgusting sight may offend them in either of the Wards named, that they have been thoroughly cleansed by oath.

The Proposed Opening of Chambers-street.

The parties interested in the proposed opening and extension of Chambers-street, were again disappointed yesterday in obtaining a hearing before the Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, who have the matter in charge, and who had given public notice of their intended meeting at 3 P. M. There were some twenty-five interested parties present, and but one member of the Committee—the Chairman, Councilman JENKINS. (The other four members are said to be all out of town.)

Mr. JENKINS explained that there had been no remonstrances against the proposed improvement officially presented to the Committee as yet. They were therefore the more anxious to give full opportunity for the opponents to present their objections verbally. The only thing in the shape of a remonstrance, was a private letter received by him on Thursday. He then (it seeming to be the wish of the majority present) adjourned the hearing until the first Tuesday in September—the 4th.

Our readers may be interested to know what property is affected by this proposed improvement, and we therefore give the line as marked out on the map. Beginning at the present terminus at Chatham-street, the extension will strike off at a slight angle, running thence in a straight line through to the intersection of Cherry and James streets, a width of sixty-five feet, the entire length. In the line, there will be cut off at the very commencement, the northwest corner of the block bounded by Chatham, William and Duane streets, and the southwest corner of the block bounded by Chatham, Duane, William and Pearl streets; then passing through the centre of the opposite block, bounded by William, Duane, Rose and Pearl streets; thence through the centre of the next block, bounded by Madison, Pearl, and Chesnut streets, and the Bowery, as it will be, when *extended; next, cutting off the northeast corner* of the triangular block bounded by Oak and Roosevelt streets, and the proposed extended portion of the Bowery; thence passing through the block bounded by Roosevelt, Oak and James streets, and the Bowery, as to be extended; thence, passing through the centre of the next two blocks, one bounded by Batavia, Oak, Roosevelt and James streets, and the other bounded by Batavia, Cherry, James and Roosevelt streets, coming out at Cherry-street, corner of James-street, the terminus.

There seem to be but comparatively few opponents to the proposed improvement, considering the large amount of property involved.

Charges against Street Commissioner Furey.

The Special Committee of Councilmen, appointed early this month to investigate certain charges of alleged misconduct in office, averred against Mr. JAMES FUREY, the Street Commissioner, held their first meeting yesterday afternoon, in the room adjoining the Clerk's Office, City Hall. Messrs. WEBBER, PINCKNEY and JACKSON, present; Messrs. SMITH and GRAY being absent. The Committee organized with Mr. WEBBER as Chairman, Mr. PINCKNEY acting as Secretary. Some objection was made to proceeding without a full Committee, when it was concluded to adjourn further proceedings until Thursday next.

The matter upon which this Committee is to act, is: First—A resolution introduced into the Council Board by Mr. WEBBER, (54th District,) stating a report "that PHILIP FOHEY (the contractor who regulated, graded, curbed and guttered Fifty-seventh-street, between the Third-avenue and the East River, under contract with the City) paid to Mr. FUREY, or to some person for his benefit, the sum of $500, in consideration of the Street Commissioner furnishing to said PHILIP FOHEY the requisite plan for such terrace wall, which plan had been withheld from said FOHEY by the Street Commissioner, thereby delaying the progress of the work, until such sum had been paid."

There is also another resolution before the Committee based upon the allegation that Mr. TRACY had refused to advertise for the regulating and grading of the Fourth-avenue from Thirty-eighth to Fifty-eighth-street, although ordered so to do by the Common Council.

The Committee are also authorized to inquire into any other matters of a nature like the above, which may be brought before them, with power, if such reports or any of them be sustained, to recommend charges of impeachment against the Commissioner for malfeasance in office.

Fire.

An attempt was made at 11½ o'clock last night to burn the building No. 23 Rose-street, occupied on the upper floors as a dwelling. A pile of paper saturated with camphene was placed against the wall of the unoccupied cellar and then ignited. The flames were fortunately immediately discovered and extinguished before any damage was done.

Amusements.

BENEFIT.—The frequenters of Wallack's Theatre will remember a beautiful dark-eyed young comedienne who used to appear in the small, graceful pieces of that establishment, and who, during the past two seasons, has been gradually and deservedly growing in public esteem. Miss FANNY OSBORNE—that is her name—has been suffering from a protracted attack of sickness during the past few months. A number of sympathizing friends have taken a timely opportunity of getting up a little testimonial of respect to the fair sufferer, in the substantial shape of a complimentary benefit. It is to come off to-night at Wallack's Theatre. Can you not go with a friend or two? It will be doing a service to a deserving young *artiste*, and will moreover afford you a pleasant evening's entertainment. Remember—to-night.

CONCERT.—Madame PARODI—whose triumphant career through the States during the JENNY LIND *furore* is yet fresh in memory, and whose superb talents render her an unfailing attraction at all times (they say she is better now than ever), assisted by MAURICE STRAKOSCH, one of our most brilliant pianists, has generously proffered a grand Concert for the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk. This entertainment is to come off on Tuesday week at Niblo's Saloon. Other *artistes* will assist, and there is every prospect that the concert will be one of unusual attractiveness. Madame PARODI will herself draw a crowded audience, but beyond this there is the benevolent object of the occasion to be kept in view. New-York is never slow in responding to calls of this character. Where so much artistic generosity is dislayed, cordial appreciation is the least return.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—This is the last night of French Vaudeville and Ballet Company. There is an excellent programme.

More Trouble About Castle Garden—Nearly a "Muss."

On the arrival at this port yesterday of the ship *Fides*, from Antwerp, with 245 passengers, quite a commotion sprang up among the runners, who were fully determined to have a "picking in the pie." The consignee of the ship, Mr. W. F. SCHMIDT, went to Castle Garden, having the permit for the landing of the passengers at the dock of the Commissioners of Emigration; one of the permits was, as usual, delivered to the Commissioners and it was sent to the ship. While the passengers were being transferred from the ship to the barge, as she lay in the stream under the permit, to be landed at the Castle, a steamer, with fifteen or twenty or more runners, came alongside of the barge and induced a number of the emigrants to abandon the barge and come ashore in their steamer. After they had taken away from the passengers such as they could and had landed them at another pier, several persons presented themselves at the gate of the depot, asking for admission, representing themselves as these passengers. The Commissioners refused to admit them, not knowing them, but required that they should be identified by the captain of the vessel.

During the parley, one of the men got within the entry, when he was turned out under orders from Commissioner KENNEDY. Upon this, several runners, with this man, proceeded to the Office of the Mayor, to complain—the subject of their complaint being, that the "Commissioners refuse to allow a passenger to get his clothing;" just as they finished their tale Commissioner KENNEDY made his appearance at the Office, when he related the facts substantially, as above. During the course of his remarks before the Mayor, speaking of the runners, he said—"Of course, your Honor, we could not believe these men;" whereupon WILLIAM WILSON, ticket agent, walked towards him with his fists clenched, and vengeance burning on his brow, saying, "Wouldn't you believe me?" when Mr. KENNEDY emphatically said "No." The distance was then somewhat lessened by the rapid steps of WILSON, and a rencontre seemed to be certain, when the Mayor ordered the room to be cleared, which was done.

The Mayor then heard the statement of the foreigner through an interpreter, which was substantially the same as we have given. He then sent an officer to recover the property on due identification, and signified his intention to do so in all like cases.

Declination of Hon. Pierre Soule to run for Congress.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, August 10, has the following letter from the Hon. PIERRE SOULE:

> NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.
>
> *To the Editor of the True Delta:*
>
> MY DEAR SIR:—An article having appeared in your issue this morning, calculated to induce the belief that I might be placed in nomination to represent the First District in this State to the next Congress, I deem it my duty at once to say, that I would in no manner consent to let my name be used for such purpose.
>
> I have borne my full share of the sacrifices which public life too often entails on its votaries, and it is but justice that I be permitted to rest, for a while at least, from the anxieties and agitations which have so signally marked my political as well as my diplomatic career.
>
> Have the kindness, therefore, to announce that I cannot be a candidate, and be assured of the high regard with which I ask leave to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,
>
> PIERRE SOULE.

☞ The Twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction will be held at Bath, Maine, on the 21st, 22d and 23d inst. Lectures followed by discussions, will be delivered by Messrs. TWEED, REYNOLDS, LEWIS, HUNTINGTON, HILL, HOYT and others.

☞ JOHN McKILLOP, Esq., No. 25 Nassau-street, has received from the Governors of several States the appointment of Commissioner of Deeds, &c. Amongst these is the State of Pennsylvania.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 18.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH—No. 12.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—Chronicle of the War and Siege of Sebastopol.

PARISIAN GOSSIP—Letter from "Dick Tinto."

MONTEVIDEO CORRESPONDENCE.

SUMMER GLEANINGS—Letter from Saratoga by Minnie Myrtle.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAINT PAUL'S CORRESPONDENCE.

PARTICULARS OF THE DE BAR TRAGEDY.

THE DESTROYERS OF OUR GRAIN.

FULL AND INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL REPORTS—From all parts of the Union.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

LITERARY.

LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.

EDITORIALS—State Politics. Disunion and the South. The Louisville Riots. European Affairs. Siege of Sebastopol. Important Views of the French Emperor. Bread and Meat. Black not White. Daniel Webster and Sidney Smith.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 129 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

HECKER'S FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels, even in diarrhea, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 21 Cherry-st., New-York.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE!
[illegible]

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LEWISBURG, July 27, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* I have but three bottles of your medicine left now, as I have been selling it very fast during this month. I am now perfectly satisfied that it will cure the AGUE. I have lived here four years, and had the Ague all the time till I took your remedy, and I have not had the least symptom of it since. All that use it praise it as the only thing that will cure it.

I shall want some more as soon as you can send it. Let me know whether I shall remit to you by mail, or if an agent will call for it.

And, hoping to receive another lot soon, I remain yours, most respectfully, C. B. [illegible]

PINE RUN, Mich., July [illegible], 1855.

Dr. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Your cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed wonders. It has not failed in one instance to perform a quick and permanent cure. Some that have been troubled with the distressing disease have been entirely cured by using only one bottle of the cure.

Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining.

Truly yours, LATHROP & McLEAN.

Messrs. BARR & GOULDEN, Aurora, Ill., July 2, 1855, advise that "The Cure is selling very well. We have not lost a case, and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it in preference to anything else."

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., July 24, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Send me one gross of your Fever and Ague Cure as soon as possible, as I have neglected to order till I sold the last bottle.

Yours truly, H. R. BABCOCK.

Some of the most remarkable cures made in New-York have been of persons who have derived only TEMPORARY RELIEF from the best of other remedies offered for sale; and I beg leave to suggest to Ague Sufferers that it is SAFEST to try the ONLY HARMLESS REMEDY FIRST. For further evidence of the unvarying efficacy of my "Antidote to Malaria," the PUBLIC are respectfully referred to every dealer who had sold it. C. H. Ring, Esq., No. 192 Broadway, has retailed large quantities, and not a purchaser has complained, and it is not likely they will. DIRECTIONS are few and simple, but must be strictly followed. JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 129 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES; and Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Wholesale Agents—New-York, GEORGE H. BATES, No. 129 Water-st., and for sale by nearly all Druggists; Philadelphia, T. W. DYOTT & SONS; Detroit, PFAFF & HANMER; Baltimore, E. H. STABLER & CO., and B. F. WINTER; Augusta, Ga., HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; Indianapolis, ROBERT BROWNING; Chicago, J. D. YERRINGTON, No. 60 Clarke-st.; Milwaukee, GREEN & BUTTON; St. Louis, EDWARD & WHEATON; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT & CO.; and for sale by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON AND HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall stock of rich and elegant Carpeting at great bargains, for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

[illegible] the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the books of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at the greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 6 1855.

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

Aug. 6, 1855. J. F. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these precious articles of domestic consumption at moderate prices, is at the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No 113 Bowery or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 114 9th av. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but these articles, possess advantages over those retailing a variety, too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located just below Grand-st., No. 113 east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surpasses every beholder by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment, with fresh ground Coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENT JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depôt, No. 242 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE OF FINE Wines, Brandies, &c., to be made, at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., consisting of fine pale and dark Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines, St. Julien and Chateaux Margaux Clarets, Gin, &c., &c., which will be sold without reserve from under Custom-House Lock with a certificate of importation. For full particulars see catalogues, which may be obtained at the salesroom, on morning of sale.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

HATS DISAPPEARING.—IT IS ESTIMATED THAT KNOX, of No. 212 Fulton-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 533 Broadway, has sold at least a million of hats during the last ten months. His Summer hats are all the rage, and you will find them everywhere. You will also find a large lot remaining at his stores of at least thirty different kinds.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.—Just received 100 dozen of Ladies' and Gentlemen's superior Paris made Kid Gloves, some of which are slightly spotted but warranted of the first quality, and will be offered this morning at 4s. per pair.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, so natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—the well known as an [illegible] and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 128 Chambers-st., New York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and patent [illegible] locks and cross bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] Baptist Church.—The Brethren [illegible] Baptist [illegible] Sunday Evening at [illegible] o'clock, and [illegible] On SABBATH [illegible] Rev. Geo. F. [illegible] Services commence at 10.

[illegible] Church, Orchard-st., near Broome [illegible] TO-MORROW EVENING'S [illegible]

[illegible] will preach in the City Assembly [illegible] of Court and Joralemon sts., South [illegible] Aug. 19. Services at 10½ [illegible] and 7½ in the evening. Those who prefer the old Scotch Presbyterian form of worship are invited to attend.

Rev. Spencer L. [illegible], pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, will preach in the Lutheran Church, Mulberry-st., near Grand, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are [illegible] invited.

Westminster [illegible] Presbyterian Church, between [illegible] Rev. Joseph Sanderson of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at [illegible] o'clock, and [illegible] at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

Centenary M. E. Church.—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. [illegible] will preach SUNDAY, 19th, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Joy of the Righteous*. And at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Just*. Seats free. Public invited.

[illegible] Bishop will Preach in the Sanctuary [illegible] TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Importance of Israel to walk with God in covenant, for their body, soul and spirit to be preserved from death.* Seats free.

Westminster Church.—Rev. Benjamin Short, of Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., will preach in Westminster Church, 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

The Prophet of the Highest. Will proclaim pure Bible Truth TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, to all those who have sufficient desire for truth and righteousness to come and hear him. Subject—*Babylon and Her Doom.* Seats free.

Rev. Herman T. Love, Corresponding Secretary of the American Foreign Bible Society, will preach TO-MORROW, Sunday Evening, 19th inst., at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. G. P. Flanders, from Baltimore, will Preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Services on Twentieth-Street.—Congregational Church on 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock; in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, by Professor E. N. Marvin.

Rutgers-street Church.—Will be opened during the month of August. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at [illegible] P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Krebs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MARN'S IMPERMEABLE "HYDRO-INTERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him in numerous instances. Testimonials to [illegible] respectability, can be seen at his office. [illegible], &c., made perfectly dry, with the same preparation. A. R. MARN, No. 2 Pine-st.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

Yes, Sir; Only $3 75 a Pair for French Calf Boots, made to order, by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., and warranted as durable as any $6 or $7 boot. Best French Patent Leather Boots $5 to $7. Gents' Shoes and Gaiters [illegible] per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

[illegible] Cooper's MILD APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.—Sufferers from bilious complaints, dyspepsia, sick headache, costiveness, nervousness, languor, [illegible], are respectfully requested to make use of [illegible] Pills, a medicine of tried efficacy, of [illegible] properties, an acknowledged fine stomachic, and a mild yet efficient aperient. Prepared from the recipe of the late Sir A. Cooper. Sold at 25 cents, [illegible] cents and $1 per box, by A. B. & D. SANDS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., C. H. RING; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the world.

MACPHAIL & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, London and New-York.

Peaches, Tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, may be effectually preserved in a fresh state for years, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving accompany the Cans. They are easily opened or closed by hand, with a patent screw-attachment, and are guaranteed always to fully answer the purpose represented. N. B.—The genuine Self-Sealing Cans have cast in letters on the cap, "Spratt's Patent." This is mentioned to prevent imposition upon the public by any spurious or worthless article in imitation. For sale by the Proprietors. Agents wanted.

WELLS & PROVOST, No. 23 Pearl-st.

North Carolina Funds Wanted—At 1½ per cent. discount.—Notes on all Virginia Banks, except Wheeling, [illegible] Alleghany and Kanawha, bought at ¾. South Royalton, Warren Co., Valley Bank, State, Eastern and other funds bought at the current rates. Dealers in Land Warrants.

NOBLE & MECKLEM,
No. 136 Greenwich-st.

The only Effectual Exterminator, without danger or stench. HENRY R. COSTAR'S effectual RAT, COCKROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR. Wholesale and retail depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York. T. R. CALLENDER, No. 16 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Agent for Philadelphia, Penn.

Mercantile Library Association—NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for the space of two weeks, from Monday, the 20th instant, to Saturday, Sept. 1, inclusive, for the purpose of cleaning, &c. The reading-room will continue open until further notice.

J. F. MANFORD, Chairman Library Committee.

Lewis' Patent Pen and Pencils.—A newly invented and greatly improved combination of Pen and Pencil Case, in a great variety of elegant patterns, in gold and silver, to which the attention of the trade is invited. Manufactured exclusively and for sale by

W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

The Alida will resume her regular trips this (Saturday) AFTERNOON, leaving Pier foot Robinson-st., at 3½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

If Mr. James Gordin—Who was at St. Louis in May, 185[illegible], and afterwards at St. Paul's, Minnesota, will send his address to or call on Messrs. JNO. HIGGINS & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK,

Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk, Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.
TUTTLE, HART & McCORKLE.
Late
TUTTLE, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 91 LIBERTY-ST.,

Have now open a very large stock of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in regard to quantity, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE UP TOWN.—No. 447 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

For the better accommodation of our up town customers and ladies residing in the vicinity, Mr. MOWBRAY has opened a branch of his Grand-st. store at the above number, where a new and fashionable stock of dry goods is now opening. Ladies are invited to call, whether they want to purchase or not, to see our store and examine our new goods. One price is strictly adhered to, a child can purchase as cheap as the most expert or experienced. The lowest price invariably asked.

N. B.—French and German languages spoken in the store.

C. MOWBRAY, No. 447 8th av., and No. 289 Grand-st.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.

The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

CARSELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BARS,
No. 188 FULTON-ST., UP STAIRS.

[illegible] BLACK POMATUM enriches the [illegible] of the hair, deepens its color [illegible] When you go to WHEELER & HAY [illegible]

O[illegible] & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, [illegible] William-st.

WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wholesale hardware [illegible] One who can [illegible] none [illegible] preferred. Address A., this office, with reference.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a public or private school, or would instruct in a private family a limited number of hours during the day. The best of references given from clergymen, parents of scholars and others. Address Box No. 29 Post-Office, Jamaica, L. I.

COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS ARRANGED—Entangled Books corrected—partnership accounts adjusted by a qualified and experienced accountant who will devote part of his time to any work in this line. The highest City references as to ability and qualifications. Address B. H., Post-Office.

MALE PRINCIPAL WANTED—For a Public School near New-York, of about 300 scholars. Applications, stating qualifications and salary required may be addressed to the Secretary, box No. 40 Morrisania Post-Office, Westchester County, New-York.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY of education, perfectly competent to teach French, the Piano and other essential branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a first-class boarding school for young ladies, or in a respectable private family. Satisfactory references will be given. Apply at No. 59 Saint Marks-place.

A LADY—AN ARTIST—Will be pleased to make an engagement in a School, to teach the Art of Drawing and Painting, or would accept a class of Young Ladies for private instruction. Undoubted assurances of the first-class for capacity given. Address ARTIST, Box. No. 1,804, Lower Post-Office.

A TEACHER OF THE GERMAN AND FRENCH languages, a Protestant, is needed in an Institution for boys, in Maryland; salary for ten months, $300 and board. Apply at STANFORD & SWORDS' No. 637 Broadway, at 11 o'clock on Monday, the 20th inst.

TEACHER WANTED.—A competent Teacher to open a school in the City, where he will be secured $50 a year and be rent free, in a very eligible locality. A gentleman over 30 would be preferred. Address B. B., *Times* office.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY who speaks French, German and English, wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress, nurse, or lady's maid; she knows all kinds of embroideries. Best of City reference given. Apply to S. B., No. 249 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

LADY WANTED—To go South as a Teacher, who is fully qualified to teach Music, French and Painting. Address P. at this office, stating where an interview may be had.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—An American woman, who thoroughly understands the hotel business, and capable of taking charge of the pastry room. Apply at once, at No. 140 Grand-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who is acquainted with the Book and Stationery business. Apply at No. 210 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 293 Broadway.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 66 East 38th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods house. Apply before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M. to HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos. 53 and 55 Dey-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted, well furnished parlor and bedroom, with partial board, for two gentlemen; location near Union-square, with bath and gas. Private family would be preferred. If suited, would be permanent boarders. References exchanged. Address Box No. 4,696 Lower Post-Office.

BOARDING—At No. 120 and 122 Chambers-st.—Fine pleasant rooms, and full board for families, newly furnished, and with every convenience. Single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, also Day boarders accommodated at low prices. Reference required.

BOARDING—An unfurnished parlor and two bedrooms adjoining to let to a family; also, a furnished room to let to a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, with all the modern improvements. No. 92 Christopher-st., corner of Bleecker.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 30 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 35, 37 and 39 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near the South Ferry.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with bedrooms, with or without board, in a small and genteel family, where there are no other boarders. No person need apply but those whose references are of the highest order. Enquire at No. 115 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Court sts.

BOARDING AND SEA-BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND—Five miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, four miles by stages. The house is commodious and well shaded, the grounds extensive; bath house and fine sandy beach, with fine land and sea views, making it a very pleasant Summer residence. Inquire of J. S. LAWRENCE, at Mr. MUIR'S, No. 3 John-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen with partial board, in a private family. The house has gas, and is situated very desirably. Address, (during the month of August with references,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young gentleman and his wife. Address Box No. 4,080 New-York Post-Office, stating the accommodations, location, terms, references, and dinner hour.

FURNISHED PARLORS AND BEDROOMS TO LET—In a private family, in a pleasant situation near Washington-square. Gas and baths in the house. Apply at No. 303 4th-st. References required.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS—For families or single persons, in a delightful location, near Washington-square. Apply at No. 5 University-place. References exchanged.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—MRS. GLEASON, (late of the Waverley House, Charleston, S. C.,) has opened the spacious and elegant house, No. 1 Irving-place, opposite the Academy of Music, where she is prepared to receive permanent or transient guests.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIFTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Whig General Committee, the Primary Election will be held at No. 147 West Broadway, on TUESDAY, 21st, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing one delegate and alternate to the State Convention, 3 delegates to Judiciary, 5 to County, 5 to City, 4 to Senatorial, 11 to Assembly, and 3 for each Council District, to form a Charter Convention to nominate Charter Officers. L. G. Evans, Thos. E. Smith and John M. Bennet, were appointed inspectors.

By order of the Fifth Ward Whig Committee

JOHN M. BENNET, Chairman.

C. S. TAPPAN,
JAMES FAIRMAN, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD.—The Whig electors of the VIIIth Ward are requested to assemble at Oberle's, No. 64 Wooster-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions, in accordance with the call of the Whig General Committee. J. J. Hillock, Jas. Shaw, Wm. Eggert, Inspectors. By order Ward Committee.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Chairman.

JOHN J. BRADEN, Corresponding Secretary.

NINTH WARD.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, there will be a Primary Election held on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Bleecker-st. House, between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions. E. Ward, B. Bennett, D. Sheldon, Inspectors.

By order of the Ward Committee.

WILLIAM A. WOOD, Chairman.

JOHN NASH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In pursuance of a call of the Democratic Whig General Committee ordering a Whig Primary Election for delegates to the different Conventions, the Whigs of the Eleventh Ward are hereby notified that the aforesaid Election will be held at the Continental House, No. 136 Columbia-st., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, 21st inst.

C. W. SCHAFFER,
R. S. COLLINS,
B. W. RICHARDS,

Inspectors appointed by the Dem. Whig Gen. Committee.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig Primary election of the XVIth Ward, will be held at the Eutaw House, TUESDAY, 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE H. MACKAY,
MOSES JACKSON,
G. A. BLAKELY.

NINETEENTH WARD.—In pursuance with the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig Primary Election of the XIXth Ward will be held at the 3d av. Railroad House, corner of 3d av. and 59th-st., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M.

GEORGE MOUNTJOY,
ISAIAH KEYSER,
CHAS. McCARTHY. } Inspectors.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Pursuant to a call of the Whig General Committee, a Primary Election by the Whig electors of this Ward, will be held at "the Senate," No. 449 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to all the Conventions. Inspectors of Election; James M. Odell, Dennis McCabe, and Thomas J. Garland.

M. D. GREENE,
Chairman Whig Com. XXIst Ward.

W. H. BROWNE, Secy. pro tem.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—Pursuant to a call of Democratic Whig General Committee and Whig Ward Committee, the Whig Electors of XXIId Ward are hereby notified that a Primary Election will be held at the Union Cottage, on Broadway, between 49th and 50th sts., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, A. M., to elect Charter Nominating Committee, &c. By order.

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ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOLEMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 31 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 6.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 208 Henry st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

$10 THIS DAY!—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston st., will receive pupils at only $10 for a complete unlimited course in Double Entry, and guarantee to qualify each student, who enters this day, to fill any situation as a practical book-keeper. Regular terms $25.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 10.

THE MISSES ROHR respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Day and Boarding School, No. 161 West 34th st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 161 West 34th-st.

MME. HIX—No. 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 63 East 22d-st.

MADAME F. RICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 22d st., near 6th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day school on Sept. 18, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—No. 60 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours, 9 A. M., to 8 P. M.

RICHARD BURLEW, President.

J. C. WILTON, Recording Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE, No. 200 Washington st., N. Y.—We offer at lowest market prices and in quantities to suit:

Round, Square and Flat Bar Iron.
Scroll, Band, Rod and Hoop Iron.
[illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—[illegible] GABRIEL RAVEL and the MARTINETTI FAMILY.—THIS EVENING, Aug. 18, will be presented, the gorgeous [illegible]

GREEN MONSTER.

[illegible]

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, NEW YORK.—ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, the eminent French Tragedienne,

RACHEL,

supported by a full company of distinguished Artists from Paris, will make her First Appearance in America.

RACHEL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY,

under the management of RAPHAEL FELIX.

Mlle. RACHEL,
Mlle. SARAH, from the Comedie Francaise, Paris.
Mlle. LIA, from the Porte St. Martin, Paris.
Mlle. DUBRAY, from the Comedie Francaise, Paris.
Mlle. DINAH, from the Odeon, Paris.
Mlle. BRIANS, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
Mme. LATOUCHE, from the Grand Theatre, Lyons.
Messrs. RANDOUX, from the Comedie Francaise, Paris.
CHERY, Aine, from the Comedie Francaise, Paris.
LATOUCHE, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg.
BEAUVALLET (Leon), from the Odeon, Paris.
DIEUDONNE, from the Conservatoire, Paris.
CHERY, Jeune, from the Ambigu, Paris.
BELLEVAULT, from the Royal Theatre, Brussels.
PELLETIER, from the Gymnase, Paris.

REPERTOIRE

Of the principal pieces to be performed by the Rachel Dramatic Company in the principal cities of the United States:

ANCIENT TRAGEDIES—HORACE and POLYEUCTE by Corneille; PHEDRE, BAJAZET and ANDROMAQUE, by Racine.

MODERN TRAGEDIES—MARIE STUART, by Lebrun; JEANNE D'ARC, by Soumet; LUCRECE, by Ponsard; VIRGINIE, by Latour St. Ybars.

DRAMAS—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, by Scribe and Legouve; ANGELO, by Victor Hugo; MLLE. DE BELLE ISLE, by Alexandre Dumas; LADY TARTUFFE, and LA JOIE FAIT PEUR, by Mme. de Girardin.

COMEDIES—TARTUFFE, by Moliere; DEPIT AMOUREUX, by Moliere; LE CAPRICE, by Alfred de Musset; LES DROITS DE L'HOMME, by Jules de Premaray; LE MARI DE LA VEUVE, &c. &c.

RACHEL'S BIOGRAPHY.

The authentic Biography of Mdlle. Rachel, with contemporary criticisms by the most eminent European writers, and analytical notices of her most celebrated characters. Beautifully illustrated with superb portraits on steel, executed by the Heliographic process, in Paris. Price 25 cents. Orders to be addressed to J. DARCIE, at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—BALLET TROUPE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH DANCERS AND FRENCH VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, by several artists from the French Theatre, New-Orleans. The Ballet will include the following eminent artists: Senorita SOTO, Mlle. VICTORINE FRANCK, Mlle. NATALIE TILMAN, Mlle. HENRI, Mons. CARRESE, Mons. L. TILMAN, Mons. YATES, WITH A FULL CORPS DU BALLET.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18,
To commence with vaudeville, in one act,
LE PHILTRE CHAMPENOIS.
And the Spanish Ballet,
LA GITANA,
and a GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
After which,
MIDI A QUATORZE HEURES,
by all the artists.

For characters and incidents see bills of the theatre.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 8.

Boxes and Parquette ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

The Public are respectfully informed that the distinguished American Comedian,

MR. HACKETT,

Before departing again for Europe, has been persuaded to perform here a few of his original and most popular characters, commencing on

MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 20,

When this Theatre will be re-opened for Eleven Dramatic Performances only, terminating positively on the 31st of August inst.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MR. BURTON in TOODLES for the last time. SATURDAY, Aug. 18, 1855.

TURNING THE TABLES.

Jeremiah Bumps..........Mr. G. Jordan.
Jack Humphreys..........Mr. Burton.
Patty Larkins..........Mrs. Stephens.

TOODLES.
(For the Last Time.)

Mr. Timothy Toodle..........Mr. Burton.

As originally written, and acted by him over 600 times.

MONDAY—CINDERELLA, by the PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.

Tickets..........Fifty Cents.
Orchestra Seats..........One Dollar.
Private Boxes..........Five Dollars.

Box Office open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MLLE. TERESA PARODI in New-York since her return from Europe. Grand Concert for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Norfolk.

M'LLE TERESA PARODI,
Assisted by
Madame AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH,
MAURICE STRAKOSCH,
And other Eminent Artists,

will give a Grand Concert, the receipts of which are to be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers from the epidemic in Norfolk, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

Particulars in future advertisements.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, Aug. 18.—WYMAN, the Necromancer, whose wonderful exploits in Legerdemain have won for him the title of the GREATEST MAGICIAN OF THE AGE, will appear THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 8, in a choice variety of his beautiful feats of magic and ventriloquism. The BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, &c., still here. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY.—The Daguerreotypes are beginning to come in. The names of the leading Daguerrean Artists in the various States are thronged with the hand somest faces in America, thousands of which are to be placed in the GALLERY OF BEAUTY at Barnum's Museum. The excitement in regard to this novel enterprise is immense, and it bids fair to be one of the most interesting exhibitions in the world.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$1,000 BOND OF THE DAYTON AND WESTERN RAILROAD, SECOND MORTGAGE, No. 21.—This bond was enclosed to the address of W. F. DOGGETT, Secretary of the Dayton and Western Railroad, at Dayton, Ohio, was mailed on the 18th July last, and never reached its destination. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment of it having been stopped. Apply at

DE COPPET & CO.'S, No. 19 William-st.

LOST—On Wednesday, August 15, in the vicinity of Wooster and 4th streets, the first part of a five act Spanish play, rolled up in a newspaper and tied with red tape. The finder will confer a favor on the loser by leaving the same with the Stage Manager of the Bowery Theatre, and receive $1 reward.

NOTICE—A certificate of stock of the Gardiner Gold Mining Company, No. 271, for $500 shares in the name of GEO. W. McLEAN, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the renewal of the same.

LOST—Bowery Savings Bank book, No. 44,287. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

ALL HAIL!—
What's in a name! Punch did say,
To Louis Napoleon the other day,
LYON'S name is greater than all;
For by his works whole legions fall.

Not men—but rats, roaches, fleas, bugs, &c., succumb to the pill or powder. No one should be without a flask or box. Only 25 cents. No. 424 Broadway, depot for genuine. Buy no other.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and [illegible] diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury [illegible] of the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trims the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bevels, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons, who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; and applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and heading always on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company,
M. H. [illegible], Agent.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—A new article for capping guns and pistols, the only heretofore primer adapted to Colt's revolver, just the thing for any arm. All liable to get out of order; no spring to wind up or to throw out caps; will keep the caps dry; can be used with gloves on; [illegible] $1 25; engraved, [illegible]; extra plated, $1 25. Enclose the [illegible] I will send to any address [illegible] each; 12 dozen, [illegible] cases each. The subscriber also [illegible] dies in brass and iron [illegible] fancy designs, &c.

[illegible]
No. 30 [illegible]

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, [illegible] GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP [illegible] [illegible] HAIR DYE [illegible] CALLENDER, No. [illegible], Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington [illegible]

[illegible] Slavery [illegible] upon a Republican [illegible]

A [illegible] of the various [illegible] for the purpose of discussing [illegible] the best mode of concentrating and [illegible] the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts upon the Slavery question, was held in Chapman Hall this forenoon, agreeably to a call issued a few days since and published in the papers. There was quite a large attendance of gentlemen from all parts of the Commonwealth. Among them were Hon. AMASA WALKER, Hon. GARDNER B. WESTON, of Duxbury, R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Hon. SAMUEL HOAR of Concord, WM. BRIGHAM, Esq., Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, Dr. J. W. STONE, and CHARLES [illegible] ELLIS, Esq., of this city.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. RALPH SANGER, of Dover, who remarked that he came [illegible] to respond to the call for this meeting, and to do all that he could to promote its objects. He believed that the great mass of the people of Massachusetts have but one sentiment upon the Slavery question.

Hon. AMASA WALKER, of North Brookfield, was then chosen temporary Chairman, and JOHN A. GOODWIN, of Lowell, Secretary.

WILLIAM BRIGHAM, Esq., of this city, moved that a Committee be appointed at large to retire and nominate a list of permanent officers for the meeting.

In the absence of the Committee, R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., was called upon for a speech. He responded eloquently, expressing his sympathy with the purposes of the meeting, and lamented that Massachusetts had not yet taken the stand upon the Slavery question that she ought to—that of a leader in the cause of freedom. In his opinion the time has now come when a union of men of all parties in favor of freedom should take place. The alternative presented to the North is union or defeat. We were defeated into the Missouri Compromise in 1820, and we can do no less than reconquer ourselves into that position. It is quite time that the downward course of freedom was checked.

While we must have a certain point to stand and rally upon, as the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, yet he would not commit the friends of freedom to a cessation of effort even if that was accomplished; he would not say that they would not go further than that at some time; he thought that Compromise could not be restored, but perhaps something better for the cause of liberty, better even than that, might be revised; he wanted to have a candidate for Governor this Fall, whom he could deposit his ballot for, feeling that he had given a vote for the cause of freedom and the dignity of the North. He desired a party that would receive the moral approbation of the people of the State, and with such a party the voice of Massachusetts would be given at the next election in a manner that could not fail to be understood.

Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, was next called upon. He referred to the question now presented to the people of Massachusetts—acquiescence in the degrading policy of the slaveocracy, or earnest efforts in the cause of freedom. We see in Kansas, said he, only a sample of what will be done on a larger scale, if the North does not rise in its power and set limits to the Slave power. The armed intervention of the Missouri ruffians in the elections of Kansas, and the sanction of their conduct by the Administration, is but the initiation of a course of policy which, if not defeated, will result in accomplishing the threat of the Southerner who declared that he would call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. Such a result would be by no means strange. Will the people of the North submit to such aggressions? Is there a man in this State, of any political party, who will not resist to the death the encroachments of Slavery? The speaker concluded by urging the discarding of minor differences, and a hearty union of the people of Massachusetts. His remarks were well received.

Hon. JAMES H. DUNCAN, of Haverhill, was next up, but before proceeding with his remarks, the Nominating Committee returned, and he gave way for their report.

The Committee then reported as follows, and their report was unanimously adopted:

President—Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord; *George S. Boutwell, of Groton*; John W. Foster, of Brimfield; G. B. Weston, of Duxbury; John Russell, of Plymouth; *Moses Kimball, of Boston*; Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington; Chas. Francis Adams, of Quincy; James H. Duncan, of Haverhill; John H. Mitchell, of East Bridgewater; Simon Brown, of Concord; John Brooks, of Princeton; Homer Bartlett, of Lowell.

Secretaries—John A. Godwin, of Lowell; C. J. J. Ingersoll, of Greenfield; Geo. Bliss, of Springfield; Leander Wetherell, of Amherst.

Mr. DUNCAN then proceeded in his remarks, briefly explaining his position in regard to the meeting. He said he came merely as a spectator, to see what would be done by the meeting. He cordially agreed in the suggestion of the call of the meeting of uncompromising opposition to the Nebraska outrage, and would go with any party in [illegible] The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill ruptured all compromises, and relieved the North from any obligation to make new ones. He desired to have for a platform one which should define the position of the South to be uncompromising opposition to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, and to encroachments of the Slave Power. He desired action, and his position would be determined by the result of this meeting. The speaker's remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

On motion of SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., of Springfield, a Committee was then appointed to report some definite action for the consideration of the meeting.

The President, Mr. GOODRICH, then made a few remarks, saying that Mr. DUNCAN had defined his position in defining his own. But he thought that no man in Massachusetts needed to explain his position. It is only necessary for him to *take* it. The sentiments of the people of Massachusetts are harmonious on this Slavery question.

Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, of Boston, was the next speaker called to the floor. He made an Anti-Slavery speech, which was enthusiastically received, and concluded by saying that he hoped the platform prepared here to-day would contain but very few planks, and that those would be of real Northern live oak. On such a platform he thought he could heartily unite with the gentlemen he saw before him, in political action, but he desired to see the resolutions before committing himself to any party which might grow out of this meeting.

Hon. E. L. KEYES, of Dedham, followed, and reviewed the dependence which could be placed upon the various political parties to give effective expression to the sentiment of the North on the Slavery question, contending that the only effective action which has thus far been taken has been the result of fusion republican movements on the part of the people.

The speaker said in conclusion that he wanted a party which could, if they pleased, choose a majority of Presidential electors at the next election.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS was then called for. He remarked that he came here under a good deal of depression, fearing that the difficulties in the way could not be overcome. But so long as such efforts as these are made, he would be present to aid all he could in that greatest and most to be desired of all consummations—a union of the people of Massachusetts on the platform of freedom. But since he came here he had learned that there were many gentlemen who were prominent in the party to which he once belonged, who were ready, with many others whom he saw around him, to go quite as far as he wished to go himself. He therefore took courage, and ardently hoped that the meeting might result in the object so long sought for by the friends of freedom.

Hon. JOHN C. PARK followed, remarking that for three years he had lost his vote in this State, for the reason that he did not concur with the parties of the day. But he believed that the time had come for him to again enter the political field. He remarked that he did not rise to make a speech, but to read a few sentences from a report of an anti-Texas meeting held in Faneuil Hall, in 1845, in order to show that Massachusetts stands to-day where she stood ten years ago. Hon. JOHN M. WILLIAMS presided at that meeting, and GEO. T. CURTIS, now a U. S. Commissioner, and ready to sustain the Fugitive Slave law, was the first Secretary, and signed the official report of the meeting. He thought the extract would show what extraordinary changes sometimes came over the opinions of individuals—particularly in the case of Mr. CURTIS. [Cheers and laughter.] The extracts read took high Anti-Slavery ground.

Hon. AMASA WALKER thanked God that the time had arrived when the North paused to ask the great question, What can be done to stop the aggressions of slavery? He was willing to unite with men of any party for the solution of this question. He would let by-gones be by-gones and forget everything but the cause of freedom. He was rejoiced at the result of the Know-Nothing party. It had [illegible] by the old parties, and emancipated the [illegible] from the trammels of [illegible] so that they were ready to unite on the [illegible] question.

Hon. GEORGE BLISS, of Springfield, followed, and expressed the hope that the resolutions to be reported would embody the general sentiments which have been expressed here. He was a Whig, and did not repudiate their principles, but if the great political parties are disposed to go in for a republican fusion movement—for the great cause which we all now advocate—he would heartily unite with them, and would urge his Whig friends to join and plant their banner on the outer wall, and do all they can to help on the cause.

Mr. SWASEY, of Essex, was the next speaker. His remarks were strongly Anti-Slavery, urging action as the most to be desired.

The PRESIDENT took occasion to remark, that he was a frank, open man, and was entirely willing to tell the South how far the North proposed to go. He was willing to go for Constitutional liberty, the largest that can be enjoyed within the utmost verge of Constitutional power; in other words, he would go for opposition to the admission of any more Slave States; and the only way to do that was to put men into the United States House of Representatives who will stand firm for the rights of the North. That is the Sebastopol of freedom, and we take it the cause is safe.

CHARLES H. BRANSCOMB, an agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, made some statements in regard to the emigration to Kansas.

The PRESIDENT made some remarks, in the course of which he expressed the fear that Kansas would be admitted as a Slave State, notwithstanding the apparent waking up of the North. The South is unscrupulous, and will use every means to secure such a result.

Desultory speeches followed, the audience being patiently awaiting the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

Resolved, That the time has fully come for a united and earnest effort of the people of Massachusetts in concert with the friends of freedom throughout the Union, and whose object should be to restrain the advancing encroachments of Slavery.

Resolved, That as a means to this end there should be an early assemblage of the people of this Commonwealth in mass convention.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute a committee to issue a call and make arrangements for such an assemblage; first having, if possible, a consultation with any other committees of public organizations and public meetings, having the same purpose in contemplation.

SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, Chairman.
Suffolk County—Franklin Dexter, Moses Kimball, Charles W. Slack.
Middlesex—Geo. S. Boutwell, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Homer Bartlett.
Essex—Stephen C. Phillips, Marcus Morton, Jr., Dr. George Coggswell.
Worcester—Ivers Phillips, John Brooks, Charles Allen.
Hampden—Samuel Bowles, Gilbert Pillsbury.
Hampshire—Wm. Clark, W. S. Brakenridge.
Franklin—Geo. Grennell, D. W. Alvord.
Berkshire—Henry L. Dawes, Increase Sumner.
Norfolk—Charles F. Adams, Marshall P. Wilder.
Plymouth—James H. Mitchell, Wm. H. Woods.
Bristol—Thomas D. Elliot, James H. Buffington.
Barnstable—George Marston.
Dukes and Nantucket—John H. Shaw.

On motion of Hon. GEO. BLISS, of Springfield, the report was unanimously adopted.

The Late Dr. Elisha Bartlett.

The following eloquent tribute to the memory of our late distinguished fellow-citizen, Prof. BARTLETT, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is from the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, and doubtless is from the glowing pen of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES:

After a long illness, the issue of which has been but too plainly seen by all his friends, Dr. ELISHA BARTLETT has left us, regretted and honored throughout our whole land. His life has borne fruits to science, and done good service to his fellow-men in various spheres of duty. While we trust that it may find a faithful chronicler in some one of those who have been near him in its more active periods, it will not be out of place to devote a brief space in our pages to his memory. Hardly any American physician was more widely known to his countrymen, or more favorably considered abroad, where his writings had carried his name. His personal graces were known to a less extensive circle of admiring friends, and yet his image is familiar to very many who have received his kind attentions, or listened to his instructions, or been connected with him in the administration of public duties.

To them it is easy to recall his ever-welcome and gracious presence. On his expanded forehead no one could fail to trace the impress of a large and calm intelligence. In his most open and beaming smile none could help feeling the warmth of a heart which was the seat of all generous and kindly affections. When he spoke, his tones were of singular softness, his thoughts came in chosen words, scholarlike yet unpretending, often playful, always full of lively expression, giving the idea of one that could be dangerously keen in his judgments, had he not kept his fastidiousness to himself, and his charity to sheathe the weakness of others. In familiar intercourse—and the writer of these paragraphs was once under the same roof with him for some months—no one could be more companionable and winning in all his ways. The little trials of life he took kindly and cheerily, turning into pleasantry the petty inconveniences which a less thoroughly good-natured man would have fretted over. A man so full of life will rarely be found so gentle and quiet in all his ways. A man who could be so satirical must have been very kind-hearted to let the sharp edge of his intellect be turned towards his neighbors' weaknesses so seldom. None was less disposed to put on airs in any company. He was rather too modest in coming out than too forward, through a silver-tongued speaker, to whom multitudes were always ready to listen whenever he was forced or beguiled to open his lips in public. I have been told that a distinguished foreign visitor, who went through the whole length and breadth of the land, said that of all the many welcomes he received, from statesmen renowned as orators, from men whose profession is eloquence, not one was so impressive and felicitous as that which was spoken by Dr. BARTLETT, then Mayor of Lowell, our brother in the Silent Profession, which he graced with these unwonted accomplishments. All these are now but pleasant memories. Many eyes will grow dim as they are recalled, and many hearts beat warmly over them; when these eyes are darkened, and these hearts are stilled, the image just feebly traced will be like the shadows of yesterday.

But this is not all our friend has left after him. It is hardly necessary here to refer to his public career as a magistrate. Yet this, though its results are less palpable to the public sense than those of scientific or literary labor, was in the highest degree honorable to his talent and integrity. Every man who has held manfully for any space any office in a system of government like ours, though the records of his doings may run through the spare fingers of history and sink into the sands, has done more and greater things than he can know—for no imagination can compass that future into which his courage and honesty shall enter as elements. To have left a high and cherished name after him, in an office so alien to his chosen pursuits and studies as the chief magistracy of a crowded city like Lowell, implies the possession of moral excellencies as rare as the intellectual powers they accompanied. Had Dr. BARTLETT fallen finally from his first love, and gone with his clear head and noble character and captivating oratory into the fatal passes of public life, it is paying our highest tribute to his virtues to say that he would certainly have been honored with the cross of high office, and at last with the crown of political martyrdom, the greenest of our civic wreaths in the times that are.

The same qualities which fitted him for a public speaker, naturally gave him signal success as a teacher. Had he possessed nothing but his remarkable clearness and eloquence of language and elocution, he could hardly have failed to find a popular welcome. Medical culture is often carried on among us by a light easy system of top-dressing. The rake is a more frequent instrument than the spade in the hands of many who are thought successful in raising the great harvests of students, the results of which are every March threshed and winnowed and garnered in our various schools. Among these, by all the qualities that give currency to the popular lecturer, by a manner at once impressive and pleasing, a lucid order which kept the attention and intelligence of the slowest hearer, and the attractions of a personal character always esteemed and beloved by students, he might have been preëminent. With such he is not to be counted. To accumulate without assimilation, to reproduce without enriching, to use rhetorical ornament to cover up the want of facts, to declaim instead of demonstrating, and to make all this pass current by an agreeable voice and easy confidence of manner; to do this is not difficult, and is both convenient and common. This was what Dr. BARTLETT did not do. His courteous and guarded language hardly betrayed his estimate of the class of mental operatives that live by such services. But he has left the sharpest rebuke of the tribe to which they belong, in the sincerity and courage of his own writings.

As an author, Dr. BARTLETT is best known to the medical world by his Treatise on Fevers, and his Essay on Medical Philosophy. Few works not based upon long series of original observations have attained or merited the consideration of the first of these treatises. He had the art of sifting authorities and getting at their essential meaning which belongs to the lawyer. He had the breadth and fairness of mind which enabled him to weigh and decide on the masses of evidence before him; the same qualities that find their fullest expression in the voice of an enlightened judiciary. All might not accept his conclusions, but all could see that he was thoroughly faithful and honest, as well as able. Thus, his work on Fevers remains not only a most valuable monograph on those diseases, but a model for all who would produce a digest, as the lawyers call it, of whatever authentic knowledge is acquired upon any great medical question.

The Treatise on the Philosophy of Medicine is a work of wider aim and covering a ground open to more subtle controversy. It is the abstract expression of that phase of truth practically illustrated in the admirable works of LOUIS and his disciples. Clear and logical as everything he wrote, irresistible, if accepted as the development of truth in one direction, it has been reproached with throwing out of sight the higher qualities of imagination and invention in their legitimate applications to science. It is only fair, perhaps, to say that perfectly as it evolves its own conclusions, it would be less open to charges of omission if a chapter such as he himself might well have supplied, had been added upon the action of the inventive mind in the discovery of truth. The reader who will refer to the forcible and elegant lecture of Prof. HENRY J. BIGELOW, entitled *Fragments of Medical Science and Art*, will find this point fully unfolded and illustrated. Not the less is Dr. BARTLETT's essay of permanent excellence, because in the close logical pursuit of his chain of propositions, he has seemed to exclude principles which under another aspect his own imaginative mind would have been the first to recognize.

Everywhere through his writing prevails that easy flow of language, that felicity of expression, that florid warmth when occasion offers, which commonly marks the prose of those who are born poets. Yet few suspected him of giving utterance in rythmical shape to his thoughts or feelings. It was only when his failing limbs could bear him no longer, as conscious existence slowly retreated from their palsied nerves, that he revealed himself freely in this truest and tenderest form of expression. We knew that he was dying by slow degrees, and we heard from him from time to time, or saw him, always serene and always hopeful while hope could have a place in his earthly future. His work was done, done nobly and gracefully, the work of an honest citizen, of a reverend teacher, of a wise thinker. When to the friends he had loved, there came as a farewell gift not a last effort of the learning and wisdom they had been taught to expect from him, but a little book with a few songs in it, songs with his whole warm heart in them, they knew that his hour had come, and their tears fell fast as they read the loving thoughts that he had clothed in words of natural beauty and melody. The cluster of evening primroses had opened, and the night was close at hand.

No brief tribute like this can do more than show the feeling which its subject inspired in those who knew him. He has left this earthly scene of his labors too early for friendship and for science, not for himself, ripe in every virtue and ready for wider spheres of knowledge; one of the "pure in heart," who look on the unveiled face of truth during their earthly pilgrimage, and who have the promise that they shall "see God" himself when they have reached its close.

O. W. H.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF ERIE HAVE GAINED BY THEIR FOLLY.—The following is quoted from the columns of the Erie (Pa.) *Constitution*:

"It will be frankly confessed by the candid observer that no calamity has ever befallen an American city half so blighting and disastrous in its consequences as the result of the incomprehensible war upon the Lake Shore Railroad has proven to the city of Erie. In the dawn of the troubles Erie was buoyant with hope, rich in the promise of future thrift, enjoying the good opinion and kind regards of the country; but, alas! her morning glories have been suddenly obscured by an eclipse of adversity, which at present threatens to prove not only total, but perpetual. It is said by the infatuated authors of this unparalleled crusade of folly and crime that the war is as yet just begun. If this be true we pity the fate of those who shall survive its close; for even thus far in its progress we find our treasury exhausted, burdensome debt contracted for our citizens to pay, the rate of city taxation doubled, the value of property depreciated, our population diminishing daily, and all immigration hither closed against us by reason of our infamous reputation abroad."

"LET GO MY TAIL."—At Newton, Upper Falls, Massachusetts, recently, a cow, while quietly grazing beneath a revolving shaft, about six feet from the ground, connecting two buildings at PETTEE's machine shops, got the end of her tail entangled and began to wind up. Poor "mooly" becoming aware of the trouble in the camp, made a vigorous spring, which dissolved her connection with the treacherous iron, leaving her with a stump some six inches long—greatly to the consternation of the honest Hibernian who held her by the rope.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
FRIDAY, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in rather better demand, and rule firm at $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 12½ for Pots, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales transpired of 1,600 lbs. Yellow at 27½c.@28c.

CANDLES—Have attracted more attention at very full rates, with less offering.

COFFEE—The market shows but little animation, though remaining firm. The day's sales include 1,200 pkgs. Java at 14½c.; 150 bags Laguayra, and Maricaibo, at 11½c.@11¾c.; and 470 Rio, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. The supply of the latter is less extensive. The sales of Java mentioned in our last should have been 6,000 instead of 600 pkgs.

COPPER—There is not much doing in this line, but as the stock of all kinds is moderate, it is stiffly held.

COTTON—Shows less activity,—parties disagreeing about prices. Only a limited business was transacted to-day at the annexed rates, which were very little more than nominal:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12½
Fair	12½	12¾	13	13½

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair supply and but moderate demand at old quotations. A pretty good inquiry exists for Mackerel and Herring, which command full previous rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands were rather unsettled during the day,—varying with the supply and demand, but towards the close, a weaker and less buoyant feeling was apparent. The day's business consisted of 6,300 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 25
Straight State	8 31¼@ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 9 37½
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to good Ohio	8 81¼@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Canadian is still scarce and wanted at full prices. The day's business consists of 600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $9 25@$10 50 ℘ bbl. Southern continues to favor factors. The day's transactions add up 1,800 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 87½@$10 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, and worth $7@$9 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 56¼@$4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, chiefly for home use, at strengthening prices. There is more arriving, but the stock is still a small one. The day's sales include 13,800 bushels Southern at $2 20@$2 25 for white, and $1 92½@$2 for fair to very choice red, ℘ bushel. An excellent specimen of fine, plump new wheat, from *Illinois, was exhibited at the Corn Exchange to-day.* It was deemed almost equal to the best wheat grown in the Genesee Valley, and likely to yield nearly as good and white flour. It was offered as a fair sample of what may be generally expected from the product of the new crop. Rye is scarce and quiet at former figures. We have heard of nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. State and Western Oats are quickly taken at the improved rates of 55c.@57½c. ℘ bushel. The supply is less extensive. Corn is more freely offered, and as buyers are confining their purchases within the limits of their immediate wants, prices are somewhat depressed. The day's operations comprise 42,000 bushels mixed Western at 90c.@91½c.,—closing heavily at the lower rate.

HAY—Old is quite rare and worth $1 12½@$1 62½ ℘ 100 lbs. New is coming forward more plenty, and is selling at 90c.@$1 ℘ 100 lbs. The City trade are the principal buyers; there is not much doing for shipment.

HEMP—American is in slight supply and very stiffly held, which circumstance impedes transactions. Nothing particularly new in foreign.

HOPS—Are quiet, but, not being abundant, are quoted firm at 17c.@20c. ℘ lb. The new crop's prospects are reported less encouragingly, and [illegible] strengthening the confidence of [illegible]

IRON—Scotch Pig is in improved request at $31@$32; [illegible] We can learn of no important movements in other descriptions.

LATHS—Eastern are less sought after, but rule firm, at $[illegible] ℘ thousand.

LEAD—The market is quiet, yet steady, with a moderate supply offering.

LIME—Rockland is dull and heavy at old prices. The stock is limited.

MOLASSES—No important sales were effected to-day. Stock limited, prices nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rare and wanted at $3@$3 25 ℘ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in more request and is now worth 43c.@44c. ℘ gallon. Tar is saleable and firm. Nothing new in White Rosin. Common Rosin is moderately dealt in and is quoted at $1 75@$1 77½ ℘ 310 lbs. delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are scarce and held with increased firmness, but there is no visible activity in the market. Red and Palm oils rule about the same. Linseed is rather brisker and steadier at 93c.@95c. for large, and 94c.@96c. for small parcels, ℘ gallon. The English Circulars by the *America* speak discouragingly of this article. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is tending upwards, being rather sparingly offered, while it is in good request. The day's sales reach 900 barrels, in lots, at $19 87½@$20 for new Mess; $16 93¾@$17 for do. Prime; $19 75 for old Mess, and $18 87½ for thin Mess, ℘ barrel. Cut Meats continue scarce and in demand, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders—100 hhds. Smoked Shoulders brought 10c. Lard is still doing better; the day's sales include 640 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ lb. Beef continues pretty active at full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do. ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, within a range of from $21@$25 ℘ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and nominal, at from $15@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@24c. for choice do., ℘ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—The accumulation of stock and the slack demand have injured prices. Sales were reported to-day of about 120 tierces fair to prime at $5 62½@$6 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in moderate supply and steady request at former full rates.

SOAP—Sales of 150 boxes Castile were effected at yesterday's quotations.

SUGARS—There is more inquiry, but no noticeable change in prices. The day's sales have amounted to 1,100 hhds. at 6¼c.@7¼c. for Cuba, which now constitutes the bulk of each day's transactions; and 6½c.@7¾c. for New-Orleans and Porto Rico, in small parcels, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 15,000 lbs. Prime disposed of on terms not made public.

TOBACCO—The sales since Tuesday have been 135 hhds. Virginia at 7½c.@13c.; about 60,000 lbs. do., from a wrecked vessel, on private terms; 9 hhds. do., at auction, at 7½c.; 284 hhds. Havana, at 27c.@40c.; 325 hhds. Cuba, at 19c.@23c.; 40 hhds. Yara, at private bargain; and 154 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@15c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41c.@41½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ruled dull and heavy, the engagements having been limited for all ports, at rates indicating a tendency favorable to shippers. The *America's* mails did not reach the City time enough to influence the day's operations,—which were kept in check by their absence.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.
GOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.
American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's)......[illegible] William-st., rear
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.
American Perfumery.
MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL...........387 Broadway.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..................119 Nassau-st.
Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.
GEO. FICHT..[illegible] Spring-st.
Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....................................443 Broadway
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
S. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..72 Beekman-st.
Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND..[illegible] Broadway, 1 door above Astor House
Fireworks.
JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)............[illegible] Barclay-st.
French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 83 Maiden-lane and No. 81 Liberty-st.
Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 501 Broadway, one door above 10th-st.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
F. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer........5 Platt-st.
Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)..................60 Wall-st.
Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 259 South-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON..123 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6¼ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD...........................120 Water-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD..........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO....................117 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.........119 Chambers-st.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE............106 and 108 Fulton-st.
Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff-st.
Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.)...................[illegible] William-st.
Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY..........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.
Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
S. TITUS & CO.............................[illegible] Washington-st.
Stearns & Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK."....................Depot 146 Water-st.
Fine Teas.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO....................No. 150 Front-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
I. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 23 Liberty-st.
Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.). 20 Maiden-lane
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers)..........61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A fine stock of saddlery, with tools and fixtures pertaining to the business for sale. The stand is central, and one of the best in the City or this section of country, having been occupied by the business for twenty years. The proprietor has carried on successfully as large, if not a larger retail trade than any other house in the City, and is only given up in consequence of ill health. Any person having from two to seven thousand dollars to invest in the business, will find this a rare opportunity for getting into a profitable trade. For particulars, address Box No. 1,119 Post-Office, Louisville, Ky. Reference—HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 73 Beekman-st., New-York.

$1,500—A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—With lease of the store, worth double the above amount, including the gas, store fixtures and good will of the business, which is well established and will yield a profit of $10,000 if properly attended to. Another business requires the immediate attention of the owner or he would not take so small a sum. Address box No. 793 New-York Post-Office.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE—The subscribers being desirous of locating at the West, offer on terms which cannot fail to suit any person wishing to embark in the book, stationery and fancy goods business, their carefully selected stock, fixtures and the lease of the well-known bookstore located for nine years at No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. *For terms apply to the proprietors,*
SMITH & LORD,
No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The printing office No. 29 Spruce-st., containing presses, type, and every convenience for carrying on a profitable business. Many advantages are offered to any one desirous of embarking in the business. Apply on the premises.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 208 6th-av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HARKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ⅛ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, rigging, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The fine double dwelling house [illegible] corner of Clinton and [illegible] Brooklyn; [illegible] Apply to JAMES A. W. BELL, No. [illegible] Maiden Lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new first class [illegible] brick house, finished in the best style with the modern improvements, and desirably located in South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of HERMANN B. LUDWIG, No. 25 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about 30 miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a handsome and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 100 acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d story.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x38 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story, attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underneath, and enclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and grounds are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars, and large pine &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tempered and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly-place, and adjoining Cornelius Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; front on the river 140 feet. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, an extension 20x20 feet, two-story, servant's stairway, &c., &c. The ground contains 4 city lots, 25x100 feet. Situated on 127th-st., in the City of New-York, 200 feet from the Railroad Station, and surrounded by the best improvements; peaches in abundance, plums, cherries, strawberry beds, &c., &c., and abundance of shrubbery and shade trees. It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use, about 3 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or Western land, and $1,000 in cash. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A first-class daguerreian gallery in the thriving city of Chicago, Ill. This gallery is one of the best in the city, has a well established business, and offers to an enterprising artist an opportunity to make a good investment that rarely occurs. For particulars inquire of W. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Chicago, Ill.; or WATSON, RITTER & CO., No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most beautiful river scenery in Connecticut; three hours' ride from New-York. House with 15 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 1½ acres, with out buildings, ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On Rose and William sts., near Pearl, containing 75 feet 3 inches on Rose-st., 75 feet on William-st., 227 feet on the east, and 200 feet on the west line. Fronting on Rose-st. is the Meeting-House of the Society of Friends, and on William-st. are four 3-story brick houses which are rented for $[illegible] each. For terms, apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st., or WILLIAM H. MACY, at Leather Manufacturer's Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two first-class Philadelphia brick dwellings, (English basement,) 19 by 50 feet, all the way up, situated in 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 19 by 133½ feet, court-yards 23½ feet, and rear yard 50 feet, containing all the modern improvements; and are four-story basement and cellar, and built in the most thorough manner, and warranted in every particular. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or country residence, and $1,000 in cash. Price $8,000 and $5,000 can remain. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

A FARM ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE—About 60 miles from New-York, of about 175 acres, of which about 80 are woodland, and a peach orchard of about 20 acres, in fine condition, with a new dwelling-house, good barn, &c. It is well adapted to the culture of fruit, grain and grass. For full particulars, inquire at No. 200 Front-st., New-York.

FARM ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A small farm, containing about thirty-two acres of land, situated on the plank road leading from Vanderbilt's Landing to the village of Rossville, eight miles from the former, and one and a half miles from the latter place. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of H. K. VAN DYKE, Corn Exchange Bank, this City.

IOWA, ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property. 640 acres in Michigan; 3,080 in Iowa, in different Counties; 1,000 in Illinois. All of the above tracts are superb land and admirably located. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER OR BRICKS—One lot on 104th-st., near the 8th-av. Inquire No. 142 Grand-st., in the rear.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—With a few acres of land, in a good locality near a railroad depot, within 20 miles of New-York. Good neighborhood indispensable. A judge of the article will purchase on speculation where a good bargain can be made. Cash offered $1,200 to $1,800, remainder as may be agreed. Address, with location, price, terms, &c., MR. FARMER, Post-Office box, No. 378.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN WANTED—A nice small house, for which good manufacturing stock, and money, will be paid. Address Box No. 1,424 Post-Office.

CYLINDER PRESS WANTED.—The advertiser is in want of an Hoe's Large Cylinder Press, No. 1 or 2, with pointing apparatus for bookwork. Any one having a second-hand article, in good order, can hear of a purchaser for cash, or short paper, by addressing H. J., No. 16 Beekman-st., second-story, within four days.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Park-av. near Oxford-st.—Two handsome three story frame houses, at a great sacrifice, the owner being about to return to Europe. Inquire of A. B. CLARK, No. 16 Wall-st., N.Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—First class three-story and basement brick house, handsomely furnished, and pleasantly located in Bloomfield-st., Hoboken. Five minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent $800 per annum. Address or inquire of LEAVITT, WADSWORTH & CO., No. 166 Pearl-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Complete with all the modern improvements and richly furnished, being situated in the upper part of the City, near a public square; is a desirable residence. Address F., at this office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—From 1st Sept., three minutes walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. Apply at No. 43 Exchange place.

TO BAKERS—TO LET—A fine store and bakery on Broadway, near 32d-st., to let or lease low. Apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR,
corner Broadway and 36th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 189 Walker-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—22 by 80 feet. Rent low. Apply at No. 32 Montgomery-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st.
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In the Dépôt Buildings, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one block east of Broadway. Inquire on the premises, at the office of E. ANTHONY.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at
THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A gray pacing pony, 14½ hands high; can pace in 2:40; sold very low for want of use; kind and good under saddle or in harness. Inquire at No. 30 Burling-slip.

FINANCIAL.

ANDERSON [illegible] CAPITAL $300,000. SHARES [illegible]
JACOB CROMWELL, [illegible]
LEVI DODGE, Treasurer.
JACOB CROMWELL, [illegible]
ISAAC [illegible]
JAMES H. TAYLOR, [illegible]
[illegible]
LEVI DODGE.

1,000 SHARES—Of the Stock reserved [illegible] at the Office of [illegible] & VANDERHOOF, No. 12 William-st., New-York [illegible] specimens of the articles produced [illegible] reports of the Quarry had.
[illegible] per cent. to be paid on subscription, [illegible] every [illegible] until the whole amount is paid in.
This Company is in successful operation, [illegible] Factory at the Quarry, abundant water-power for sawing, planing, polishing and carving, [illegible] necessary apparatus for carrying on the [illegible] also a Factory and show rooms in [illegible] near the Hamilton Ferry, with a large [illegible] table-tops, washstands, flooring slabs, &c. [illegible] now uncovered at the Quarry, exceeding [illegible] without any further expense of clearing, [illegible] quality of Slate; this bed alone will [illegible] squares of roofing, besides mantel, sills, [illegible] the sum of $44,000, at present prices. The [illegible] Railroad and Lehigh Canal Depots are near [illegible] and vicinity of the Quarry; nearly forty men are [illegible] their operations.
AUGUST 3, 1855.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., [illegible] No. 68 William-st., New-York, [illegible] CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the [illegible]
Cities:
Alexandria,
Antwerp,
Athens,
Amsterdam,
Berlin,
Baden-Baden,
Berne,
Bonn,
Bordeaux,
Boulogne,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Bagni di Lucca,
Basle,
Bombay,
Batavia,
Beyrout,
Cairo,
Coblentz,
Cologne,
Cadiz,
Colombo, Ceylon,
Carlsruhe,
Calcutta,
Canton,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Edinburg,
Florence,
Frankfort,
Genoa,
Geneva,
Gibraltar,
Hamburg,
Hague,
Havre,
Heidelberg,
Hong Kong,
Kandy, Ceylon,
Liverpool,
London,
Leghorn,
Leipsic,
Lyons,
Lisbon,
Madrid,
Malta,
Marseilles,
Milan,
Moscow,
Munich,
Messina,
Mulhouse,
Madras,
Malta,
Manilla,
Madeira,
Melbourne,
[illegible]
Naples,
Nice,
Oporto,
Ostend,
Paris,
Pau,
Palermo,
[illegible]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF [illegible]
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, [illegible]
Hong Kong, Bombay, [illegible]
Singapore.
CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle.........................[illegible]
Brisbane and Ipswich...........................[illegible]
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, [illegible]
Castlemaine.................................[illegible]
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency...............................[illegible]
Ovens Agency.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE [illegible] FIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD [illegible] NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND [illegible] RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee [illegible] at the late meeting at the Astor House [illegible] agreement to be signed by the different [illegible] above Companies, in accordance with [illegible] made and adopted, and it can be found [illegible] E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 22 Pearl-st., where [illegible] are requested to call and sign the [illegible] Any further information can there [illegible]
New-York, July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, [illegible]
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds [illegible]
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds [illegible]
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, [illegible]

M. MORGAN & SON—No. 36 Wall-st., [illegible] the following bonds:
STATE OF TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. [illegible] BONDS due in 1892, interest payable January and July in this City.
CITY OF MEMPHIS SIX PER CENT. [illegible] BONDS due in 1884. These bonds are endorsed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company [illegible] is payable in January and July in this City.
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS due 1880, interest payable [illegible] November in this City.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—[illegible] execute commissions entrusted to his care, [illegible] trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be [illegible] him more economically than through a lawyer,) [illegible] business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. [illegible] Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of [illegible] Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. B. HAWES, [illegible] man-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, [illegible] NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company [illegible] closed at the close of business on SATURDAY [illegible] instant, and will be reopened on the morning of [illegible] 31st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, [illegible]

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTION, [illegible] TIFFIN, OHIO.
THE PAPER of the above Institution will be [illegible] at one per cent. discount by the undersigned [illegible]
W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st. [illegible]

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 38 W[illegible] of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.,) New-York. [illegible] bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 22 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
One gallon of my Fountain Oil costs..........[illegible]
Half pint of my Fountain Oil costs..........[illegible]
One of my Britannia Metal Patent Fountain Lamps costs..........[illegible]
Tin do..........[illegible]
EIGHT CENTS WORTH OF MY OIL WILL BURN DOUBLE WICKS,
GIVING A BRILLIANT AND STEADY LIGHT,
TWENTY-EIGHT HOURS;
OR
THREE AND ONE HALF HOURS FOR ONE CENT.
My Lamp, once filled and trimmed, will burn
EIGHT EVENINGS OF 3½ HOURS EACH
WITHOUT BEING REFILLED OR TRIMMED, saving an immense deal of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of oil.
It will be apparent to every one who examines [illegible] that this is the
CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT A FAMILY CAN USE.
And being a pure, fixed oil, FREE FROM [illegible] PLEASANT BOTH TO THE TASTE AND SMELL, AND FREE OF ALL DANGER FROM EXPLOSION, (as every one knows that [illegible] oil cannot explode,) it recommends itself as being just the thing that every family requires.
This lamp, although it embodies the principle of the French Mechanical Lamp, is perfectly simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order; [illegible] peculiar, that it is almost impossible to spill the [illegible] in carrying it about the house. One gallon of [illegible] three hours each evening, will last 100 days, [illegible] months; and, upon experiment and comparison, [illegible] found that one dollar's worth of oil will burn as long as four dollars' worth of burning fluid, and give a [illegible] light. The public are invited to call and examine the lamp, which is considered by all who have used it one of the greatest improvements of the age.
Agents wanted in every town in the United States.
MATTHEW VANDERHOOF, Nos. 26 and 28 FRANKFORT-ST., NEAR WILLIAM, MANUFACTURER OF SPERM, LARD, WHALE, ELEPHANT AND LUBRICATING OILS.
FOR SALE BY
W. H. VANDERHOOF, No. 228 Bowery; [illegible] ER, Bible House, 4th-av.; J. & C. BERRIAN, No. [illegible] Broadway; S. W. SMITH, No. 93 Maiden-lane, [illegible] Hardware and House-furnishing stores generally.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED [illegible] very superior quality for machinery and [illegible] unmixed and perfectly free from gum. It works [illegible] perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 45 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., at 1½c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, [illegible] Preble's Boiled Oil at [illegible] a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., &c., at No. 173 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 70 cents. Machinery Oil, 65 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 173 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June [illegible]—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York [illegible] in two years from the date [illegible] for the redemption of the circulating [illegible] said banker will be given up [illegible]
je18, '54-law2yS

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, [illegible]—Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a banking association, in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York [illegible] within two years from the date hereof, or the [illegible] redemption of the circulating notes [illegible] will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, [illegible]
d28, '54-law2yS

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice [illegible] to the statute in such case [illegible] the circulating notes issued to D. [illegible] vidual Banker—Queen City Bank, [illegible] sented at the office of the Superintendent [illegible] Department of the State of New-York [illegible] two years from the date hereof, or the [illegible] redemption of the circulating notes [illegible] will be given up.
fe9, '55-law2yS

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THIRTY-THREE HUNDRED LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 10th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North Branch. Also,

SIXTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent. interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN, }
M. D. OGDEN, } Trustees Chicago Land
D. ELSON, } Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, No. 6 State-st., Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23, 1855.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF A LARGE INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR LIQUORS, to be delivered from the United States bonded warehouse.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 11 o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a very superior collection of wines, brandies, clarets, &c., &c., being the balance of an invoice from one of our first importers, among which will be found St. Julien and Chateau Margaux clarets, very fine; old Cognac brandies, both pale and dark, of 1848 vintage; Haut Barsac, Haut Sauterne and other choice wines; club-house gin, Schiedam Schnapps, [illegible] and other celebrated champagne, warranted genuine; Curacoa, Maraschino and Absynthe cordials; olive oil, cider and French wine vinegar, &c., &c. Also, a lot of German cologne, together with 75,000 genuine imported Havana cigars, of various brands—all of which are to be sold only in the original packages as imported, and will be delivered from the United States bonded warehouse. The above offers unusual inducements to the trade and private consumers. Sale peremptory, and every article in the catalogue warranted as represented. Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855. }

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following particular shares of the stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Gales.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden lane, will be sold an extensive and varied stock of fine rosewood, mahogany, oak, walnut and enameled furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered with rich brocatelle and with plush and hair cloth; mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, marble top centre and side tables, oak and walnut extension do., one rosewood and one mahogany pianoforte, fine instruments; parlor etageres, sets of chairs, rockers and easy chairs, bookcases, etageres, gilt frame mirrors, corner and book stands, ladies' work do., half-hat do., rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, large hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, marble tops and without; do. washstands, lounges, toilet sets, wardrobes, complete suites of enameled chamber furniture, basement and kitchen furniture. At 12 o'clock will be sold 6,000 cigars, regalia and others, in boxes of 100 each.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 82 Pearl-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 100 crates W. G. ware, best quality, 50 crates dipt c. c. yellow and Rockingham ware, 150 packages flint glass ware. The above goods will be sold by the package or in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers. The attention of country as well as City dealers is directed to these sales, and every article offered will in all cases be sold. These sales will be continued every TUESDAY during the season.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 1 o'clock precisely, at No. 129 High-st., corner of Bridge-st., Brooklyn—Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture in good order, Brussels three-ply and Ingrain carpets, sofa, lounges, mahogany and [illegible] mahogany and cottage bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus and washstand, pier, card and dining tables, beds, mattresses and bedding, China, cutlery, &c. Parlor and cook stoves, &c.

JOSHUA G. ABBE, Auctioneer.

BY ABBE & ROBINSON—Office No. 28 Wall st.—Will sell at auction, on the premises, No. 281 Pearl-st., 2d floor, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock, tools and fixtures of a bookbindery. By order of GEORGE B. THORNE, Assignee. The above sale is postponed until the 25th inst., by order of GEORGE B. THORNE, Assignee.

ELIAS COMES, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ELIAS COMES, Auctioneer, will sell on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 68 Nassau-st., rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, rockers, wardrobes, extension tables, workstands, marble-top tables and dressing bureaus, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

DINING SALOON AND FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 39 West-st., corner Carlisle, beds, bedding, kitchen utensils, cooking ranges, chairs, tables, crockery, knives, forks, spoons, bar fixtures, oyster bar, brandies, liquors, cigars, water and gas pipes.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1855. A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due on the 15th instant, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the size [illegible]—plain, cheap and substantial.

ELY & MUNGER,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODIONS.

ONE SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE PIANO AND GOLD WATCH—Both articles cost the owner and worth $466, at which price they will be exchanged for any description of building materials, lumber, brick, sash, blinds, lime, building hardware, &c., &c. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 126 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale or retail, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. It is now generally acknowledged that the pianos manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co. are unrivaled in America, if in the world, for brilliancy or purity of tone.

BARGAINS.—One Hallet, Davis & Co.'s 7-octave Piano, nearly new, cost $300, for $150; one Gilbert, $150, $125 and $100 each; one Chickering, $125; Melodeons at $25, $40 and $50, all in perfect order. Pianos and Melodeons to rent at low prices. Harmoniums and reed Organs for churches. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

A 7-OCTAVE JACOB CHICKERING PIANO—New, round corners, for $200; second-hand Chickering for $150, good; one for $120; one for $80; and one for $75. New Pianos from five different factories. Prices defy competition. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 280 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS, PIANOS.—Two fine-toned 7-octave pianos, built in the Boston style and fully warranted, with all modern improvements, for sale cheap on liberal terms, at No. 135 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear building.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN FRUITS—By RUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN.—It is the only [illegible] can ever invented, requiring no wax, solder or cement. Acknowledged by all who use them the neatest, safest and most convenient can in use. They are easily opened and closed, and are [illegible] tomatoes, peaches, pears, apples, quinces, berries, green corn, &c., in a perfectly fresh state. Directions for putting up all kinds of fruits and vegetables will accompany the cans. Agents wanted. [illegible] BROWNELL & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

CHOICE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855:

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report			$2,[illegible],[illegible] 43
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.			
For Premiums and Policies		$[illegible],411 46	
Interest	$[illegible]		
Less included in last statement	77,797 [illegible]	44,[illegible] [illegible]	
			[illegible],345 [illegible]
Total			$3,[illegible],[illegible] [illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising		$12,738 96	
Paid Commissions		6,675 51	
Paid State and City Taxes		1,[illegible] 86	
Paid Claims by death and additions to same		61,[illegible] 38	
Paid surrendered policies and dividends		6,[illegible] 29	
Paid reduction of premiums		[illegible]	
Paid annuities		864 17	
			[illegible] 21
Total assets			$3,[illegible],[illegible] 14
ASSETS.			
Cash on hand and in Bank			$12,960 31
Bonds and Mortgages			2,[illegible],[illegible] [illegible]
Fire Insurance account			[illegible] 84
Premium account, (quarters not due)			86,080 43
Bills receivable			3,[illegible] 63
Deposited for Taxes			4,776 36
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)			36,842 18
Due from Agents			56,077 [illegible]
Total			$3,[illegible],[illegible] 14
Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage			$175,211 45
Losses by Death, not due			$23,000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855			$21,[illegible],[illegible] 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855			$[illegible]
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855			3,[illegible]
Total number running 1st Aug., 1855			3,[illegible]
Of which 7,319 are for Life.			
Of which [illegible] are for 7 years.			
Of which 34 are for 1 year.			
Of which 139 are for irregular periods.			
Total			3,[illegible]
Increase in amount at Risk			$[illegible],260 00
Increase in amount of Policies			185
Average amount insured for each Policy of increase			$3,[illegible] 53

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.

C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,
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William Moore,
Richard Patrick,
Jonathan Miller,
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Alfred Edwards,
Rod'k G. Moulton,
John P. Treadwell,
Lyc'gus Edgerton,

Millard Fillmore,
Henry A. Smythe,
William Betts,
John H. Swift,
Joseph Blunt,
Abraham Bininger,
Wm. J. Bunker,
John M. Stuart,
Lucius Robinson,
Chas. J. Stedman,
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MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

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WM. PITT PALMER, President.

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TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office No. 12 Wall street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 8 Wall-st. and 238 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 15, 4½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 6½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 10½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17 ... 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17 ... 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 11 A. M.
Do. for Passeng. only 3 P. M.	Do. for Passeng. only 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19 ... 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19 ... 11½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20 ... 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20 ... 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21 ... 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21 ... 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1½ P. M.
Thursday ... Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday ... Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Friday ... Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Friday ... Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.
Saturday ... Aug. 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday ... Aug. 25, 5½ P. M.
Sunday ... Aug. 26, 6½ A. M.	Sunday ... Aug. 26, 3 A. M.
Monday ... Aug. 27, 7 A. M.	Monday ... Aug. 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday ... Aug. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday ... Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 4 P. M.
Thursday ... Aug. 30, 9 A. M.	Thursday ... Aug. 30, 4 P. M.
Friday ... Aug. 31, 6½ A. M.	Friday ... Aug. 31, 10½ A. M.
Saturday ... Sept. 1, 7½ A. M.	Saturday ... Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Do. for Passeng. only 3 P. M.	Do. for Passeng. only 3 P. M.
Sunday ... Sept. 2, 7½ A. M.	Sunday ... Sept. 2, 12 M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday ... Aug. 16, 4 P. M.	Thursday ... Aug. 16, 7½ A. M.
Friday ... Aug. 17, 5 P. M.	Friday ... Aug. 17, 7½ A. M.
Saturday ... Aug. 18, 11½ A. M.	Saturday ... Aug. 18, 7 A. M.
Sunday ... Aug. 19, 8½ A. M.	Saturday ... Aug. 18, 5 P. M.
Monday ... Aug. 20, 12 M.	Monday ... Aug. 20, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday ... Aug. 21, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday ... Aug. 21, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday Aug. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday Aug. 22, 8 A. M.
Thursday ... Aug. 23, 2 P. M.	Thursday ... Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Friday ... Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Friday ... Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton, $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 205 South st., or of E. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 262 Water st., New-York.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—GREAT CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—The large and commodious double engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE, capable of accommodating some 2,000 persons, will run in connection with the steamer CLIFTON; the fare on the CLIFTON will be the same as heretofore; leaving the foot of Harrison-st., N. R., stopping at Amos-st. each way; on TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, and every morning thereafter while the meeting continues, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 3 o'clock P. M.; stopping at all the intermediate landings. Due notice will be given on the camp ground of the hour of her departure, on the day of the breaking up of the camp. It is particularly requested that all baggage and tent arrangements be on board by 6 A. M.

SAMUEL S. ROSS, SEELEY F. BROWN,
H. P. SMITH, A. D. PRATT,
H. De BAIZE.

GRAND EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The splendid steamer WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will make a Grand Excursion around Staten Island, on SUNDAY, Aug. 19, 1855, leaving as follows: Foot of 8th st., E. R., at 9 o'clock; Williamsburg, at 9¼ o'clock; foot of Broome-st., E. R., at 9½ o'clock; foot of Amos-st., N. R., at 9¾ o'clock; foot of Spring-st., N. R., at 9¾ o'clock; and pier No. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments furnished on board.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT and COLD SPRING—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell, West Point and Cold Spring, Touching at Amos-st. each way. The favorite steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, will leave from foot of Jay-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for the above places. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. Rowland, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 1¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS on SUNDAY, Aug. 19, 1855.—Fare Fifty Cents. By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HARRIS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of Amos-st. at 8 o'clock and Pier No. 3 N. R. at 9 A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music in attendance.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M., for heating and ventilating the new School House in 13th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee. T. R. JACKSON, Architect.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 321 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPER.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION,
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
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CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the PLEASURES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address

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TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.

Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 26, 308, 336, 525 and 564 Grand-st.; 144 and 235 Spring-st.; 111 and 172 Houston-st.; 189 and 278 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSNER, No. 127½ Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,456 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

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MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages, 78 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

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SUN PRESCRIPTION.

This dreadful scourge has made its appearance among us with fatal effect. Dysentery, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, are also alarmingly prevalent. All who think prevention better than cure should provide themselves with a bottle of the CHOLERINE MIXTURE, ten or twelve drops of which, if taken upon the first indications of an attack, will afford speedy relief, and prevent any dangerous consequences. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

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REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE	$100	to	$150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150	to	250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125	to	175
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES FOR TRAINING HORSES	100	to	225
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125	to	250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	125	to	175
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35	to	100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55	to	300
MAGIC WATCHES	100	to	175
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat			45
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat			30
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	13	to	25
SILVER LEPINES			8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50	to	$25 00
PINS	1 50	to	25 00
BRACELETS	5 00	to	50 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS ... per set	2 00	to	20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00	to	25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00	to	50 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00	to	110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00	to	65 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00	to	15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25	to	10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	3 50	to	25 00
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50	to	10 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00	to	12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00	to	5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75	to	5 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00	to	$1,000 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	20 00	to	400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00	to	250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00	to	300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	30 00	to	500 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00	to	500 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00	to	15 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	15 00	to	25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00	to	25 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	13 00	to	18 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

GOLD WATCHES AND FINE GOLD JEWELRY.—Together with sterling Silver Ware as low as any other Importing and Manufacturing establishment.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, warranted, from	$150	to	$300
ROBERT ROSKELL WATCHES, from	100	to	150
INDEPENDENT WATCHES, from	100	to	250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from	125	to	250
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, from	50	to	100
MAGIC WATCHES, from	100	to	175
HUNTING LEVERS for LADIES	30	to	[illegible]

We have as many as 50 different kinds of WATCHES from which to select, of the most celebrated makers.

The Cases of the above Gold Watches are 18 carats fine.

JEWELRY.

FLORENTINE MOSAIC PINS, from	$10	to	$[illegible]
FLORENTINE MOSAIC EAR-RINGS, from	10	to	[illegible]
FLORENTINE MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	25	to	[illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC PINS, from	3	to	[illegible]
ROMAN MOSAIC EAR-RINGS, from	3	to	15
ROMAN MOSAIC BRACELETS, from	15	to	45

All kinds of Jewelry, including Diamonds, &c., too numerous to mention.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ADIRONDACK PIG IRON.—For car wheels and and Foundry purposes.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondack Iron Company.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE—On and after WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1855, Sundays excepted, for ALBANY AND TROY, leaving Depot, corner of White and Centre-streets.

Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations north. Passengers for Lebanon Springs taking this train, arrive at Lebanon at 5 P. M.

Way Express, 3 P. M., stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and stations north, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 10:30 P. M.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.

Millerton, at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Croton Falls, at 10 A. M., stopping at all stations.

Croton Falls, at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Fordham.

White Plains, at 2:30 and 6:15 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and stations north.

Williams' Bridge, at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, 5:45, 8 and 11 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations.

FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M.; White Plains at 11:40 A. M.

Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th-av. and 26th-st.

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.

Mail train leaving East Albany at 6:30 A. M. and Chatham Four-Corners at 8:15 A. M.

On the arrival of the train leaving Pittsfield at 6:30 stopping at all mail stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 1:40 P. M.

Express train leaves Albany at 11 A. M., and Chatham Four Corners at 4 P. M.

Passengers from Lebanon Springs leaving Canaan at 1:54 P. M. connect with this train. Stopping on signal at all stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 8:55 P. M.

5:30 A. M. from Millerton, stopping at all stations above Fordham, arriving at New-York 10:15 A. M.

6:20 A. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations, arriving at New-York at 9 A. M.

4:30 P. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations north of Fordham.

6 A. M. and 9:30 and 6:10 P. M., from White Plains, stopping at all stations.

From Williams' Bridge, at 6:40, 8:30, and 10:10 A. M.; 1:15, 5, 6:15, 7:15 and 9:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and the 2:30 P. M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th-st. Station only.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Trains will leave for Croton Falls, and all way stations, at 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, leave Croton Falls at 7 A. M., stopping at all stations, and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham.

For Williams' Bridge and all way stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Williams' Bridge at 11 A. M. and 6:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Freight for Albany received daily, until 5 P. M., at the Depot, corner of Centre and White streets, New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 12:30 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 2 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 3:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. F. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between station and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4:P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $1. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 in 8 and $3 in 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS.—Prompt attention will be given to orders, left at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, April 18 ... 1855	Saturday, April 2[illegible] ... 1855
Wednesday, May 2 ... 1855	Saturday, May 5 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 16 ... 1855	Saturday, May 19 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 30 ... 1855	Saturday, June 2 ... 1855
Wednesday, June 13 ... 1855	Saturday, June 16 ... 1855
Wednesday, June 27 ... 1855	Saturday, June 30 ... 1855
Wednesday, July 11 ... 1855	Saturday, July 14 ... 1855
Wednesday, July 25 ... 1855	Saturday, July 28 ... 1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From BOSTON to LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin ... $120
Price of passage, second cabin ... 75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON, T. COOK, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst.

Passage money, for first class passengers only—for whom there is excellent accommodation—$100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates.

Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!—FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—MEALS FURNISHED TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS FREE!—ONE HUNDRED LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA via PANAMA RAILROAD—NO CHOLERA ON THIS ROUTE.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, August 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship, GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50.—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 10 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on SATURDAY, 18th of August, direct for Petersburg without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south *via* Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as *via* Norfolk. Richmond passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 16 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Master, is now receiving freight, and will sail from Pier No. 27, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock M., precisely.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad, and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
I. B. MELLEN & CO.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—LANDING AT YONKERS, WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL AND HUDSON. Meals served on board. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. I. POLHEMUS, will leave New-York from foot of Jay-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in time for the cars. Returning, will leave Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. For further particulars inquire at No. 203 West-st., near Jay-st.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st. every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

EXPRESSES.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.—WELLS, FARGO & CO. send their Expresses to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c., on MONDAY next, 20th of August instant, by Panama and Nicaragua Routes, leaving at 2 P. M., all in charge of Special Messengers. Freight taken at lowest rate. Freight received until noon—small parcels until 2½ P. M. Goods shipped in bond. Letters sent in Government stamped envelopes only.

D. N. BARNEY, President, Office No. 82 Broadway.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, AS FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 427 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 428 Washington-st., New-York.
P. & J. DUGAN, No. 400 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 66 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KINSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 229 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

STEAM GAUGES.—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by A. Schmidt & Co., No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York; said Gauges being an infringement of Bourdon's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who either makes, vends, or uses any Steam Gauge, infringing our patents, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

American Steam Gauge Co.,
E. H. MOORE, Superintendent,
Successors to E. H. ASHCROFT.
BOSTON, No. 4 Charlestown-st., July 28, 1855.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE E. MACKAY against JOHN LAIDLAW and HIRAM POND.—To JOHN LAIDLAW and HIRAM POND defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] [illegible] within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1855. [illegible]

[illegible] GEORGE E. MACKAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN BARBON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of MOSES TAYLOR & CO., No. [illegible] [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next. Dated June 22, 1855.

JOHN COCHRAN, } Executors.
EDWARD KAVANAGH, }

je 22-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against STEPHEN WATERMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or the Administratrix, at the office of J. S. MACKAY, No. 6 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, July 26, 1855.

CORNELIA WATERMAN, Administratrix.

jy26-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES R. JEWETT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at their place of business, corner of Sterling-slip and Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next. Dated April 25, 1855.

JOHN JEWETT, Jr., }
GEORGE W. JEWETT, } Executors.
BENJ. F. SHAVER. }

ap26-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COGGESHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of JAMES M. COGGESHALL, No. 32 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 25, 1855.

JAMES M. COGGESHALL, Executor.
SARAH M. COGGESHALL, } Executrix.
ELIZA H. COGGESHALL, }

ap26-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of F. B. MARBURY, Esq., No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1855.

JAMES JENKINS, } Administrators.
JANE MARTIN. }

mh17-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DAVIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of Isaac Moses, No. 33 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 1, 1855. ANN ELIZA DAVIS, Administratrix.

f1-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. LOTT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GEORGE FOSTER, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated April 5, 1855. SAMUEL A. LOTT, Administrator.

ap7-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALSH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated June 30, 1855.

SAMUEL R. COLEMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM TURNER. }

jy2-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK S. GERHARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, Feb. 8, 1855.

JAMES S. SLUYTER, } Administrators.
MARGARET W. GERHARD, }

f10-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate for the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BOYD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 6, 1855.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Administrator.

jy7-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DIMON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 27 Atlantic-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated April 21, 1855. JAMES COLLINS, Administrator.

my18-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN E. HARPER, counselor at law, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 15, 1855.

F. M. WARING, Administratrix.

au16-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY F. TALLMADGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. H. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 23, A. D. 1855.

MARIA C. TALLMADGE, Executrix, &c.

COAL.

HECKSCHER ANTHRACITE COAL.—Prepared in first-rate order for steamers' use and for family purposes. Also, Broad Mountain Lump, of best quality for iron works, and Chestnut Coal for manufacturing use. For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York on liberal terms. Apply to

CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, egg and furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates, for sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS. DYER, 7th av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove and Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 50 from yard, No. 36 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.

MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 25, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 per ton, carted from my yards, Nos. 210 Greenwich-st., 124 Duane-st., and 25th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. G. WATERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of CORNING & CO., New-York, and J. CORNING & CO., New-Orleans, is dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. Jesse Hennessy, of New-Orleans, retiring from the concern. The business of J. CORNING & CO. was relinquished to the Southern Bank, New-Orleans, on the organization of that Institution in 1854. The undersigned will continue the banking and exchange business at New-York, under the name of CORNING & CO., and will adjust all outstanding business of the old firm.

Signed. JASPER CORNING, New-York.
WILLIAM WALKER, New-York.
HENRY M. BENEDICT, New-York.
JAMES L. WEBBAY, New-Orleans.

Aug. 4, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership which was recently formed by and between the undersigned, under the style and name of HAULENBECK & ROOME for the transaction of coffee and spice business, has this day been dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties thereto.

All claims against the late firm are to be presented to PETER HAULENBECK, at the United States Coffee and Spice Mills, corner of 24th-st. and 11th-av., where the business will be continued.

PETER HAULENBECK.
New-York, Aug. 16, 1855. CHARLES O. ROOME.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of BARTON & SHERWOOD in the manufacturing of Silesian marble, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, G. G. BARTON withdrawing from the firm.

GEORGE G. BARTON.
WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD.

New-York, Aug. 17, 1855.

London, July 1, 1855.

MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.

T. WIGGIN & CO.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 185 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over that of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, superior body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms given on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 85 Water-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of Faro and Club cards, made by JOHN HART & CO. For sale to the trade and to dealers at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

HUDSON RIVER IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND FORGES.—The Ringwood Iron Co.'s best brand of pig iron, for sale at the lowest market price by [illegible] J. WARD, No. [illegible] Agent Hudson Iron Company.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Movements of President Pierce—Fire in the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

The statements in the Northern papers that the President intends visiting Canada are untrue; though it is quite probable invitations have been extended to him to do so.

Dr. PETER PARKER, long a missionary at Canton and late Secretary of Legation, accepts the appointment as Commissioner to China, and will soon return thither.

The War Department came very near being destroyed by fire this afternoon, in consequence of some loose papers carelessly left, becoming ignited. The flames were suppressed, however, without material damage, but intense alarm was felt for awhile among the clerks and officials.

Appointment of Minister to China.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Union of this morning announces the appointment by the President of Dr. PARKER, as Commissioner to China. The Doctor has accepted.

The War Department has received authentic information in regard to the cholera at Fort Riley. Majors WOOD and ARMISTEAD were not dead, but their wives were. Two of Major WOOD's children had also died. The death of Major OGDEN is confirmed. A number of the troops had died.

Rumored Duel at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

Information was lodged at the Police-Office late last night that a duel had been arranged between Mr. [illegible] and Mr. BOTELER, his late opponent, and that they had come here for the purpose of consummating the arrangement. The parties were accordingly arrested this morning and put under bonds of five thousand dollars each not to fight in this District or leave it for the purpose of fighting elsewhere.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

At Portsmouth yesterday there were twelve deaths from the fever, and fifteen new cases.

Midshipman WALTER JONES, in command of the *Pennsylvania*, and five seamen were down with it. The crew of the *Pennsylvania* have been taken to Craney Island by the *St. Lawrence*, for better protection.

Private letters from Norfolk represent the disease increasing there.

Two deaths and three new cases of fever are reported as occurring in Richmond yesterday. All the parties were originally from Gosport.

The contributions in this city for the relief of the sufferers amount to $5,000. Provisions are purchased and sent down daily by the boats.

Relief for the Sufferers by Yellow Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 17.

The Committee of Relief of this city have sent $[illegible] to the Howard Association of Norfolk for the relief of those that are suffering in that city, and $[illegible] more to the Portsmouth Association.

Dr. W. E. FREEMAN from the West Indies has volunteered his services to aid the sick, and will start immediately for Norfolk.

Arrival of J. B. Gough at Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

JOHN B. GOUGH, who came a passenger in the *America*, met with a cordial salutation to-day, from a Temperance Committee and from numerous individuals. He left this afternoon for his home in Boylston.

Hon. FRANKLIN DEXTER, President of the Whig State Convention last year, who was present and made a non-committal speech at the fusion meeting yesterday, comes out in a published letter to-day opposing the fusion movement on the ground that the meeting exhibited too much of the Free-Soil and Abolition element.

Loss of a New-York Ship.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 17.

The ship *Sooloo*, for New-York, struck, May 26, on a sunken reef off Ambaloe Point, West Coast of Sumatra, and sunk the next day in seven fathoms of water. She had a full cargo of pepper, of which three thousand piculs were saved. Officers and crew all saved.

The ship *Sooloo* was owned in Salem. Her cargo of pepper was also owned there. She was coming to New-York. The vessel and cargo are insured in this city.

Know-Nothing Movements at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 17.

The Know-Nothing State Council, which met here on Monday night, have abolished the Catholic test, and decided to admit any native-born citizen into the Order, who will previously renounce all civil and ecclesiastical allegiance to any foreign potentate. They also declared opposition to any infringement upon the existing rights of naturalized citizens.

[illegible] of the Ohio—Breadstuffs Moving Eastward.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Aug. 17.

The river here is now five feet, but will probably rise higher in consequence of the heavy rains of last night.

Flour is beginning to move Eastward, and consequently is in active demand throughout the West. The effect of the fine condition of the milling streams will soon be felt in the increased delivery of flour Eastward.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 17.

The deaths from yellow fever at Norfolk for the last two days, according to the official report, were twelve.

Departure of the Asia from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 17.

The R. M. steamship *Asia* arrived here from Boston at 9 o'clock last night, and sailed again at [illegible] for Liverpool.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EPIDEMICS.

Relief for the Poor Sufferers by the Yellow Fever Visitation at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.—Public Meeting.

At a meeting held at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, on Friday, Aug. 17, for the adoption of measures for the relief of the poor sufferers by the yellow fever visitation at Norfolk and Portsmouth, [illegible] PERIT, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. MERIAM, Esq., appointed Secretary.

A delegation from the Committee from the Corn Exchange, accompanied by the Chairman of their meeting, were introduced by JOHN D. JONES, Esq., who stated that a meeting had been held by that body yesterday, for the purpose of raising money to aid the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and they had already commenced their labors, and were desirous of cooperating with this meeting in the contemplated measures of relief.

Whereupon, on motion of ROBERT GRACIE, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this meeting to cooperate with the Committee appointed by the Corn Exchange for the purpose of obtaining funds for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The following named persons were nominated and appointed on said Committee:

Joseph B. Collins, Philander Hanford, Joseph Lawrence, [illegible] W. Tiers, B. F. Dawson, Stewart Brown, Richard Bell, Robert B. Minturn, Lyman Denison, Robert Gracie, Oliver Slate, George P. Putnam, Thomas C. Pate, Edwin Hoyt, S. T. Nicoll, W. E. Dodge, B. Sherman, C. Talbot Olyphant, Henry C. Bowen, Adam Norrie, Robert C. Goodhue, John L. Aspinwall, Seth Grosvenor, George Briggs, Samuel Willets, Samuel Hicks, [illegible], J. S. [illegible], Benjamin H. Field, Caleb O. Halsted, H. M. Smythe, George Collins, R. J. Jaffray, Wm. Whitlock.

Resolved, That said Committee be notified of their appointment, and that they be requested to meet at No. 13 Insurance Buildings, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That said Committee have power to add to their number.

On motion of SOLOMON TOWNSEND, Esq., it was

Resolved, That WM. H. MACY, Esq., be appointed Treasurer.

Persons wishing to aid the poor sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, are requested to send their donations to the Treasurer, W. H. MACY, Esq., President of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, No. 45 William-street.

On motion of MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

P. PERIT, Chairman.

E. MERIAM, Secretary.

Relief for the Suffering Virginians.

The members of the Distributing Committee appointed at the meeting of Merchants, in the Corn Exchange, on Thursday, have, as we are informed, received, and forwarded yesterday, $2,000 *for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever* at Virginia. This prompt aid will be followed up with further and more liberal contributions, which the Committee think most advisable to send on to the unfortunate Virginians, as fast as they reach the Committee's hands. Thus New-York, through its merchants, exhibits its ever active and generous benevolence.

☞ A meeting of citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, without distinction of party, was held on Thursday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Republican Ward Club. We learn it is contemplated to hold a meeting the first week in September of the citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, opposed to the Nebraska outrage, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Republican Convention to be held at Syracuse.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for drunkenness continues up to the standard, although it is a noticeable fact that in but few cases is the same individual brought before the Judiciary. So far the Liquor law is found to work as a preventive of this special criminality. As *far as we can learn twenty-three parties, male and female*, only of the entire number of those arrested have been retaken into custody. During yesterday the following arrests were made:

At the Tombs, before Alderman Baird	7
At the Jefferson Market, before Justice Davidson	10
At the Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	11
At the Fourth District, before Justice Bogart	3
Total	31

Culpable Conduct on the Harlem Railroad.

Several fatal accidents have occurred within the past week or two on the Harlem Railroad, which seem to call for some investigation on the part of the proper authorities. One of the cases to which our attention has been directed, is that of a stranger, who, while walking on the track and endeavoring to get out of the way of an up-train of the New-Haven road, was caught by the locomotive of a down train of the Harlem road, opposite South Melrose, and had one of his feet cut off. He was conveyed as far as the station at Mott Haven, and left there at 1½ o'clock without proper surgical attendance until 5 o'clock P. M., when he *was removed to the New-York City Hospital*, where he died a few days afterwards. Had the injured man been conveyed at once to the Hospital and the lacerated limb promptly amputated, there is no doubt but his life would have been saved. The deceased informed a German woman at the time of the accident that his name was ADOLPH [illegible]; that he kept a grocery store in Wheeling, Ohio, where he had a wife and three children.

On Wednesday evening last Mr. EDWARD FOOTE, a gentleman who has been delivering some lectures in various places in Westchester County, lost his life under similar circumstances and within about a hundred yards of the spot where the previous accident took place. Mr. F. was on the up-track, and in stepping out of the way of a New-Haven train, he was tripped up by the cow-catcher of the Croton Falls train opposite the house of Mr. RAY, Melrose, and carried almost to Mott Haven before the train was stopped, when he was found with one foot on the steam-chest of the locomotive and life extinct or nearly so. A third accident of like character also occurred on this road about ten days ago, but the particulars of which are not ascertained.

Coroner's Investigations.

SUPPOSED DROWNED.

Coroner WILHELM yesterday morning held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, apparently of the age of about 45 years, who was found floating in the water at pier foot of East Sixth-street. No marks of violence were discoverable upon the body, other than such as might have been caused by being in the water so long a time, as is supposed, from four to six weeks. Verdict—"Death by some causes unknown to the Jury—supposed by drowning." Deceased was about five feet six inches in height, had long thin hair—so little being left on the head that the color was not discernible, had no whiskers, wore a green cloth vest, blue pants with suspenders, coarse linen shirt, and new boots. In his pocket was forty cents in change and a brass door-key. His vest had on buttons of transparent brown.

A CHILD DROWNED.

An inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM yesterday upon the body of a boy of the name of AUGUST LIGDEN, who came to his death from drowning, he having fallen over the side of a canal boat, now lying at her dock at the foot of Hammond-street. Deceased was running around the deck, when, missing his foothold, he fell into the water. Verdict—"Death by drowning."

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, apparently a German, which was found floating in the river, off the Battery. The body was entirely naked when it was discovered by the police of the First District. The supposition was, that he was drowned while bathing likely a few days since. Verdict accordingly.

Accident.

At the fire in Thirty-second-street, on Wednesday evening, near the Eighth-avenue, a boy, the only son of a widow lady, being awakened suddenly, in his fright sprang from the chamber window of one of the burning houses, breaking his leg, and otherwise seriously injuring him. He was taken up insensible and carried to a neighbor's, when the fractured limb was adjusted by Dr. J. W. RANNEY, who chanced to be in the vicinity at the time. It is thought that the boy may recover.

That Mammoth Tree Again.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I promised a few days since to lay before the public evidences of the genuineness of that Mammoth Tree which you did not "spare."

Upon application, Mr. ADAMS, of ADAMS & Co.'s Express, with that true spirit of liberality which has ever distinguished him, kindly gave me a certificate which I think will convince even your *skeptical reporter* that the Mammoth Tree, now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, is precisely what it is claimed to be, the *largest tree* in the world.

I trust your sense of justice will prompt you to lay the subjoined statement of Mr. ADAMS before the public.

Respectfully, yours, GEO. L. TRASK.

This is to certify that I, ALVIN ADAMS, of the firm of ADAMS & Co.'s Express, resident of the city of Boston, did on or about the 20th day of June, 1853, visit the grove of mammoth trees in Calaveras County, California.

I also certify that I at that time saw trees of immense size, one of which was over 30 feet in diameter.

At the time I visited said grove, Messrs. GALE & TRASK were engaged in taking the bark from one called the Mother of the Forest, the largest in the grove, measuring thirty-one (31) feet in diameter, for the purpose of exhibiting it in the Atlantic States, and to the *best of my knowledge and belief* the one *now* on exhibition at the Crystal Palace in the City of New-York, is the same identical tree which I then saw the bark of, which I know to have been removed.

Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of August, 1855. ALVIN ADAMS.

Witness—CHARLES HASKELL.

[Advertisement.]

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, Friday, Aug. 17.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of this date, you announce the fact of my being held to bail for an *alleged* libel against STEPHEN KNOWLTON, Esq. Such is the case, and I have not Mr. KNOWLTON to thank for not having the pleasure of sleeping, for one night at least, within the walls of a prison—the officer serving the papers stating that the party was very desirous they should be served the evening previous, at an hour when it would have been too late to give bail.

To the residents of this vicinity no explanation is necessary—Mr. KNOWLTON's motives being, as I believe, fully known and fully appreciated. To those unacquainted with the circumstances, it may be proper to say, that the *alleged* libel consists in my stating by affidavit and otherwise, that STEPHEN KNOWLTON, Esq., subscribed $500 towards the erection of the Clinton-avenue Church, and had refused to pay the same, which, at the proper time, will be established.

Yours, truly, SMITH J. EASTMAN.

[Advertisement.]

QUINCES, PEACHES, TOMATOES—Or any other fruit may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of [illegible] Patent Self-sealing Can.

This is the only positively self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who use them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. *For sale, wholesale and retail*, by TAYLOR & RODGERS, Manufacturers of Planished Tin-ware, No. 60 Beekman-street, corner of Gold, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MISS PARDOE'S NEW NOVELS!
THE CONFESSIONS OF A PRETTY WOMAN,
AND
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
This day published by
Price 50 cents. W. P. FETREDGE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY IS STILL WE COME.—The Merits of ROBINSON'S Pure Soda Water and Cream Syrups having been freely discussed, and judgment rendered according to facts and fancy, that his Cream Syrups are superior to all imitations conjointly, he is still endeavoring to improve them, and finds it as difficult a task as to gild refined gold, or paint the lily; therefore, he will be prepared always to dispense of 5,000 glasses daily, and as many more as required, of the richest and most refreshing drink. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-street, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

MISS PARDOE'S NEW NOVELS!
THE CONFESSIONS OF A PRETTY WOMAN,
AND
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
This day published by
Price 50 cents. W. P. FETREDGE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 342 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

MISS PARDOE'S NEW NOVELS!
THE CONFESSIONS OF A PRETTY WOMAN,
AND
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
This day published by
Price 50 cents. W. P. FETREDGE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—The finest pictures in the world are now made beautifully by the subscriber in Jersey City. I am authorized to say by the owners of the patent that there are no Ambrotypes taken in the City of New-York. A reward of ten dollars will be paid to any person who will bring me an Ambrotype made and sold in New-York City, with evidence to that effect.

WM. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]

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THE CONFESSIONS OF A PRETTY WOMAN,
AND
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
This day published by
Price 50 cents. W. P. FETREDGE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 274 BROADWAY.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Patent Self-Cleaning Furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

MISS PARDOE'S NEW NOVELS!
THE CONFESSIONS OF A PRETTY WOMAN,
AND
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
This day published by
Price 50 cents. W. P. FETREDGE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

SLEEP IN PEACE.—HARRIS'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, a sure guarantee against musquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MISS PARDOE'S NEW NOVELS!
THE CONFESSIONS OF A PRETTY WOMAN,
AND
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
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Price 50 cents. W. P. FETREDGE & CO.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 23 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The finest family medicines in the world, and are recommended to all who suffer from diseases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these diseases. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, AN ELECTRIFIED OILY FLUID,
WHICH IS INHALED AND APPLIED.
It is not taken.
Olive Tar cures diseases of the
THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, AND SKIN.
Price 50 cents a bottle.
Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway,
and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-st.

[Advertisement.]

ALL AGUE SUFFERERS and
ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE in
EVERY PART OF THE WORLD
SHOULD READ THE ADVERTISEMENT of
RHODE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which is
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—"O'Neal the Great" to-night, with Mr. J. R. SCOTT as *O'Brien*. A new comic pantomime, by Mons. SCHMIDT and Mlle. THERESE, called "The Magic Barrel," and a favorite farce. This theatre is carrying everything by storm—houses crowded every night. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—We invite particular attention to several new styles of Gas Fixtures from French artists, just out for the Fall trade. Call at our great Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS, and the public *generally*, *are requested to* read advertisement headed, "Economical Facts for the People."

NEW-JERSEY.

City of Hudson.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Hudson, on Thursday evening, Mr. HORACE M. SMITH was chosen for School Superintendent. The resignation of Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON, as City Clerk, was accepted, and THOMAS HARRISON was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. WATSON resigned because of the pressure of his professional business. A tavern license was also granted at the same session of the Board to GUSTAVUS WISCHER. The Street Commissioner and Committee on Streets were authorized to make a grade map of the city. Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was authorized to be organized, a petition to that effect having been presented.

Hoboken—The Late Outrage.

In the case of the outrageous assault made upon a young woman in the Elysian Fields on Tuesday last by a party of three young men, an examination will be had on Monday, at 10 o'clock, before Justice BERNARD. JOHN P. SHERIDAN, of New-York, one of the accused parties in the outrage, is in jail awaiting this examination. His companions escaped, and have not been taken. The young girl is also in jail, having been detained to secure her presence as a witness.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. [illegible], JAMES A. CORBUSIER to ELIZABETH H., youngest daughter of the late Robert Thompson, all of this City.

In Newton, Mass., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Furber, WILLIAM B. WATERS, of Sacramento City, Cala., to MARY C. ADAMS, of [illegible]ville, only daughter of Josiah Adams, of this City.

In Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 16, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, EDWARD PRESTON to MARY H. DUGAN.

At Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 2, by Rev. James Burdett, SANFORD B. KELLOGG, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss MARIA LOUISA, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Rochester, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, JOHN RUTHERFORD, of New-Jersey, to CHARLOTTE, daughter of James K. Livingston.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 17, of [illegible] SARAH FRANCES, only daughter of William and Mary Ann Osborne, aged 24 years, 3 months and 16 days, and grand-daughter to the late George Truman, of New-York.

Her uncles James T. Beebe, William Pales, and Wallace Truman, the friends of the family, and the members of Wallack's Company, as also those of the Murdock Dramatic Association, *are respectfully invited to attend her funeral* without further invitation, from No. 151 Elm-st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 17, in the 58th year of her age, JANE P., wife of John Hagadorn, daughter of the late Moses Coddington.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, *No. 81 Madison-st., this afternoon at 3½ o'clock*. Her remains will be taken to the Rhinebeck Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 17, Mrs. MARY, relict of the late John Evans, in the 60th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Edward Jones, No. 411 Myrtle av., on Sunday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Aug. 16, JAMES P. HUNTINGDON, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 13, in McDougal st., MARGARET BOYCE, aged 9 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Friday morning, Aug. 17, JOHN HENRY, infant son of John H. and Theodosia Boynton.

In Jersey City, 17th inst., VIRGINIA, only daughter of William and Virginia Clarke, aged 2 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from their residence in Grand-st., Jersey City.

At Hackensack, N. J., on the 16th inst., KATE HYATT, youngest daughter of Abijah and Ellen E. Smith, aged 18 years and 8 days.

At Belvidere, Ill., Aug. 9, after a few days illness of dysentery, Rev. E. T. BALL, late of Mecklenburg, N. Y.

In Syracuse, suddenly, on the morning of the 16th inst., from convulsions, attended with congestion of the brain, CLARA B., wife of Dr. A. Westcott, aged 26 years.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, after a short illness, PETER EMBURY, in the 90th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, *from his late residence*, No. 41 West 17th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, without further invitation. The funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

By the death of this aged and venerable man, New-York has lost one of her oldest and most estimable citizens. Retaining his faculties to a remarkable degree, he loved to relate his experiences of the past; and few, if any, are remaining, who remember so much of the infancy of our City as did he. Possessing eminently those sterling virtues which characterized our early inhabitants, of strict integrity, unflinching rectitude, sound judgment, and most tender and benevolent heart, he has passed through a long, useful and blameless life, revered and beloved by a wide circle of relatives and friends, and has died full of years and honor, surrounded by his children like the patriarch of old, and leaving to his descendants an example which they may be proud to emulate, and a memory that will long be green in the hearts of all who knew him. Of him most truly can be said, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 16, Mrs. SUSANNAH MEEKS, relict of the late Edward Meeks.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Mount Prospect.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock, ANNA J. BARBER, eldest daughter of Samuel and Anna Barber, aged 14 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the father, No. 12 Remsen st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... AUG. 17

$3,000 U. S. 6s '68 coup..b3	117	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R...opg.	103
5,000 Indiana State 5s..c	[illegible]	10 do.......opg.	102¾
1,000 Virginia 6s........	[illegible]	200 do.......b60	103
6,000 New-York 6s '61...	113	200 do.......s60	102
7,000 Erie Bonds '75......	91	250 do.......s60	102
5,000 do.........b60	91	50 do.......opg.	102
10,000 Hud. R. 3 M. Bs..s3	77	300 do.......opg.	103
15,000 do.........b30	77	750 Erie Railroad......s3	52
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	92	100 do.......s60	52
17,000 do..........	92	50 do.......b10	52
25,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s..b60.	104	200 do.......b60	53
1,000 do.......s3	103½	10 N. H. & Hart. R. R..	125
17,000 do.......b3.	104	200 Harlem R. R.......b60	29
1,000 T. H. & A 2 M. Bs	84	100 do..........	29
4,000 L. E. W. & St. L. B's	82	200 do.......b60	29
5 Bank State N. Y......	108	20 New-Jersey Railroad.	125
27 Del. & Hud. Co. Co. b3	122	200 Reading Railroad...	[illegible]
100 Canton Co.........b60	[illegible]	100 do.......b30	[illegible]
100 do..........c	27	200 do.......b3	[illegible]
200 do.........b60	[illegible]	700 do.......s3	[illegible]
500 Nicaragua Transit Co.	20	200 do.......s60	[illegible]
200 do.........b60	20	250 do.......b60	[illegible]
75 do.........b30	20	200 do.......b30	[illegible]
300 do.........s3	20	10 do..........	[illegible]
50 do.........s30	20	100 do.......b3	[illegible]
100 Gardiner Gold Mine...	1	100 do.......c	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Co....s15	28	100 do.......s5	[illegible]
200 do.........s60	28	200 Hudson River R. R. b60	41
100 do..........c	28	34 do.......s3	41
100 do.........s30	28	150 do..........	41
400 do..........	28	140 Mich. Cen. R. R. b60.	101
100 do.........b60	28	50 do..........	101
150 do.........b60	28	100 Ill. Central R. R....	97
100 do.........s60	28	100 do.......b60	97
50 do.........s30	28	37 Clev. & Pittsburg R...	74
200 do.........s30	28	250 Clev. & Toledo R. b60	92
500 do.........b30	28	100 do.......s3	91
400 do.........s3	28	5 Chi. & Rock Island R.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 California 7s, '70..	87	50 Panama Railroad....	[illegible]
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	92	100 Erie Railroad........	52
60,000 Erie Bs. of '75.s12m	88	150 do.......b60	53
2,000 do..........	91	6 do..........	52
50 Nicar. Trans. Co......	20	100 do.......s10	52
250 do.........b60	20	50 do..........	52
1000 Cumber. Coal Co. s30	28	500 Reading Railroad...s3	[illegible]
100 do.........b10	28	300 do.......s3	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s10	103	200 do.......s3	[illegible]
200 do.......opg.	103	200 do..........	[illegible]
25 Clev. & Tol. R. R..	91	100 do.......s60	[illegible]
50 do..........	91	200 do..........	[illegible]

FRIDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The *America's* mails reached this City this afternoon, from Boston. We find little that is novel in them. The advices from England speak of more stringency in the Money market, arising from the outward movement of gold, and the payment of the first installment of the new French Loan, but as these drains were abating, there was a prospect of renewed ease. The circumstance of the British Government having moved for and obtained authority to raise $35,000,000 in Exchequer bills or Bonds, produced no noticeable effect upon the market, as it was understood chiefly as a mere measure of precaution during the prorogation of Parliament. Though private capitalists in London had slightly advanced their rates for call loans, the Bank of England retained their old quotation. The Bank's latest return showed a further decrease in the specie department of $1,293,800, as compared with the next preceding return. The week's import of treasure had been moderate, chiefly from the United States and the West Indies, and as there was a falling off in the exports, a portion of the receipts, it was thought, would reach the Bank. The latest accounts from Paris say that the closing quotation for the French Three per Cents, was 67f. 30c. for both money and account. The comparative margin of profit on the new loan was a fraction over 4 per cent. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. remained at 95f., and to those who had taken this description of stock the profit was 5f. 54c.

The English Board of Trade returns for the month ending June 30 had been published, from which it appeared that the total declared value of the month's exports, this year, of British and Irish produce and manufactures, was $40,842,975, against $43,836,565 the corresponding month last year. This result was regarded as indicating a satisfactory state of affairs. We have not been able to secure anything more about the *foreign trade in American* securities, than was contained in the telegraphic summary of the steamer's news. The mail advices from the English manufacturing districts are of a rather encouraging tenor. The harvest accounts from most parts of the United Kingdom, though somewhat conflicting, are, on the whole, favorable. The Liverpool market reports present nothing really new.

Our Stock Market to-day had fewer characteristics of strength. The variety and quantity of Stocks sold at either meeting of the Board were not so large, while in prices there was a slight leaning favorable to purchasers. This arose from no actual pressure of securities on the market, but from a temporary lull in the demand, especially from parties seeking to make permanent investments in good dividend-paying Stocks. The absence of the *America's* mails had likewise some influence in checking the upward movement in the business. A sale of $3,000 United States sixes of 1868 (coupons) was made at 107½. There was not much done in State Stocks, which varied little in price. In Railway Bonds the transactions were moderate. New-York Central Bonds rose to 92½, and the Seven ℘ Cent. Bonds of the same Company to 104 b3; but Erie Bonds of 1875 declined a trifle. $60,000 of these were disposed of during the late session of the Board at 88, S. 12 months. The closing regular price thereof was 91½. Hudson River Third Mortgages were in demand, but at weaker rates. Railway shares displayed less animation. New-York Central shares left off at 103. As we intimated a few days ago, the Central Company have agreed to postpone the introduction of the new transfer arrangement, till the 1st proximo, and have thereby, we understand, satisfied the desires of the Board of Brokers. Erie shares fluctuated a little to-day, but closed languidly. It [illegible] authoritatively asserted that the [illegible] in circulation for some days past, to the effect that negotiations have been re-opened between the Erie and Central Roads with a view to reëstablish fixed and remunerative rates, has no further basis than that may be found in the efforts of parties friendly to both roads, to bring about a good understanding between them. Reading shares were pretty active, *but a fraction lower*. Hudson River and Harlem were quiet and depressed. Illinois Central *and Michigan Central drooped a shade, with* a light business. Cleveland and Toledo were heavy and closed at 91¾. There was not much movement in the light fancies. Cumberland Coal receded to 28¾, b10; Nicaragua Transit left off at 20¼, b60. The general market closed feebly.

Money is accumulating in the market, in the absence of anything like an active inquiry for it. The strongest inducements held out to responsible borrowers, fail to tempt these to enter into engagements, which they deem unwarranted by their circumstances. There is insufficient activity both in the stock and general markets, to require the employment of much more means than operators themselves possess. Demand loans rule easy at 5@6 per cent., and discounts at 6@7 per cent. Nothing of moment has been done, to-day, in foreign exchanges. Old rates are still nominally current. No steamer leaves this port to-morrow for Europe. The *Baltic* will be the earliest outward-bound packet, sailing hence on next Wednesday for Liverpool. The regular Sub-Treasury balance, this afternoon, was $3,769,187,—the day's receipts having been $148,112; and the payments, $221,274.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $2,115,041, against $3,020,858, the corresponding week last year. As we previously observed, the *bulk of the current* entries *of Dry Goods* at the Custom-House are for consumption direct, an inconsiderable amount only being warehoused. The case was somewhat different twelve months since. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHD'N.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	[illegible]	$840,197	[illegible]	$32,896	457	$131,160
Man. of Cotton.	1,457	351,386	61	12,133	161	37,666
Man. of Silk...	804	877,676	26	13,750	486	67,424
Man. of Flax...	658	312,762	9	2,382	144	30,310
Miscellaneous..	290	165,142	30	6,341	28	12,287
Total........	7,266	$2,047,382	236	$67,660	1,304	$278,877
		67,660				2,047,382

Total entered....$2,115,041 Total marketed $2,326,2[illegible]

The Dry Goods house, whose suspension we referred to in our last, was that of CLARK, LIBBY & Co., the nominal business successors of CARLTON & Co., whose failure occurred a year or two ago. CLARK, LIBBY & Co. were doing only a very moderate business, and their suspension will not disturb the soundness of any of their creditors to the slightest extent. The impression is that the final settlement of the accounts of the closed up establishment will be satisfactory to all the interested parties.

Counterfeit five dollar notes of the Ocean Bank of this City, extremely well calculated to deceive, are in circulation in this City. They may be detected by noticing the figure "5" on the left hand upper end. In the genuine notes there are three faint lines drawn around the shading of the figure. On the spurious only one. The scroll work at the extreme of the end piece strikes the border of the counterfeit, while there is some space between them in the genuine.

We have received the following statement of the earnings, &c., of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for six months, ending June 30:

Earnings	$592,695 14
Expenses operating road	250,484 57
Net earnings for 6 months	$342,210 57
Dividend 5 ℘ cent. paid July 1	232,278 50
Leaving excess	$109,932 07

The receipts of the Ohio and Pennsylvania

Road for July were	$63,366 45
Earnings first 7 months 1855	570,041 03
Earnings first 7 months 1854	520,984 95
Increase	$49,056 08

It is stated that the Philadelphia Coal Company, now bringing their coal over the Delaware and Hudson Canal, contemplates building a Railroad from their mines to connect with the Jersey line of Railroad to New-York.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The St. Louis *Republican*, which in the first instance spoke favorably of the leasing of this road to Capt. JENKS, comes out strongly against the lease itself, in its issue of the 14th inst. It justifies this change of opinion by pleading fuller information. It says:

It is a loose and an unwise contract, so far as the Company is concerned, and what will strike every one with amazement is, that no provision is made for the protection of the stockholders, in the event of the failure of Mr. JENKS to perform any or all of the stipulations which he takes upon himself to do. When we first noticed the execution of this contract, we said that, as a matter of course, we presumed the interests and the rights of the stockholders of the Company were protected against the failure or neglect of Mr. JENKS to perform *his* undertakings, but so negligently is the contract drawn, that, if it were a fish net, Mr. JENKS, stout and round as he is, could easily creep through any of the meshes. No provision seems to have been made for the forlorn and forsaken Company—such as it is described to be in the preamble—but every provision is made whereby the lessee can get out of the bargain, if it should prove to be an unfortunate one. He can give it up to the Company, or he can transfer it to PAGE & BACON, just as he may think proper, and no one can call his acts in question.

Every man who has taken an interest in this question—and there are few who have not—will be apt to conclude that the execution of this deed of lease is a strong premonitory symptom of the belief on the part of the Directors, that the Deed of Trust to J. H. ALEXANDER, for the benefit of PAGE & BACON, would not stand the test of a suit at law, and that, therefore, this new invention, whereby property costing, as is alleged, over six millions of dollars, is given up for a song for fifteen years, is intended for the benefit of PAGE & BACON—the name of Mr. JENKS being only a synopsis, or substitute for that of the eminent Bankers in question. * * * * *

We say nothing of the estimates contained in the report of Mr. President BACON, in May last, when it was demonstrated by figures that upon a cost of six or seven millions of dollars, it would still be a dividend-paying road. That would be a most painful exhibition, when brought in contrast with the admissions of the Directors, in their deed of lease, that the Road is in such a condition that it never can pay a dividend, and for this reason, it ought to be put into the hands of a man who will graciously accept it, with the certainty that he will make millions of dollars out of the lease, but which the Company cannot do under the present management. * * * *

It is easily told what is to become of all the stock, if this lease is to stand for fifteen years—no dividend can ever be made, and nothing will be realized by the stockholders. What does this lease look to? To the possible, if not probable, defeat of the Deed of Trust to ALEXANDER, for the benefit of PAGE & BACON; upon the happening of which they will step into JENKS' shoes, and realize an immense average income for the fifteen years. It was made in anticipation of the decision of the suits now pending, in Illinois and Missouri, for the restitution of the property in the road to the legal and rightful owners, the stockholders in the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. It was made, not for the benefit of the Company, but for the benefit of individuals, and this, too, by citizens who, when appointed, were supposed to have the interest of the stockholders at heart. Its effect is, to cut off many, if not all, of the creditors of the road, and when PAGE & BACON's mortgage is set up and foreclosed, as it will be if not defeated, then the lessee will be ready to give up the road at any moment to them.

The public should understand, as going to make up the motive for this deed of lease, that suit was commenced in the St. Clair Circuit Court, on the 9th of the present month; notice of the appointment of receiver, among other things, to run the road, was served on Mr. ALEXANDER, on the 10th, and upon the other parties on the 11th; and that no object can be discovered for the execution of this deed of lease, save that of avoiding the effect of the appointment of a receiver, as prayed for in the bill, and the decision of the Court against the first deed of trust.

Canal Tolls.

The amount received for Tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the second week in August,

is	$75,8[illegible] 73
Same period in 1854	77,4[illegible] 67
Decrease in 1855	$1,5[illegible] 94

The aggregate amount received for Tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of August, inclusive, is

[illegible]	$1,[illegible] 64
Same period in 1854	1,412,[illegible] 64
Decrease in 1855	$[illegible]

New-York Central Railroad.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts from passengers and freight during the month of July 1854 and 1855:

Year	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.	[illegible]
1855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 17—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR in fair request at dull prices. Sales of 600 bbls. at $8 [illegible] for good to choice new Michigan; $8 [illegible] for new Ohio. WHEAT—in good demand and firm. Sales of 1,[illegible] bushels Red Illinois, Winter, new at $1 [illegible], and 1,250 bushels white Illinois at [illegible]. CORN dull. Sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible]. OATS active. Sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible] on the spot, and at [illegible] to arrive. CANAL FREIGHTS [illegible] for CORN to Albany, and [illegible] to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS yesterday: FLOUR, [illegible] bbls.; WHEAT, [illegible] bushels; OATS, [illegible] bushels.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 17—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR—Demand moderate; transactions almost wholly in new. Sales 1,[illegible] bbls. at $8 [illegible] for good to fancy Michigan, Iowa and Ohio. WHEAT rather quiet. Some retail sales at $1 [illegible] for Red Illinois Winter; $2 for White Illinois, and $1 [illegible] for Wisconsin Winter. CORN very dull. Sales [illegible] bushels at 78c.—closing below this. OATS—Fair inquiry and market firm. Sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for new, and [illegible] for old, on the spot, and [illegible] for the latter, to arrive. CANAL FREIGHTS—[illegible] for Corn to Albany and Troy. LAKE IMPORTS for the last 24 hours—Flour, 3,[illegible] bb's.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 119,179 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS same time—Flour, 715 bbls.; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 16.

COTTON inactive. WHEAT—Sales [illegible] bushels at $1 60@$1 65, principally at the former price. FLOUR is quoted at $[illegible]@$8 50.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 17.

The sales of Iron for the week add up [illegible] tons. No. 1 Anthracite at $27; ordinary, $2[illegible]; No. 2, $25, and scarce; Forge Pig, $[illegible]. 1,100 tons cold deliverable on the Susquehanna at $[illegible]. American Bars in active demand. Nails firm at $[illegible].

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—[illegible]

Between Boards—[illegible]

Second Board—[illegible]

After Board—[illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Union*, from Southampton and Havre—[illegible]

In brig Bessie K. Reese, from Kingston, Jam.—[illegible] A. Mitchell and G. W. Delaplaine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 5 13 | Sun sets...... 6 [illegible] | Moon sets...... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 5 15 | Gov. Island 12 [illegible] | Hell Gate..... 1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 17.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Union, Adams, from Havre and Cowes Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to M. Livingston. [illegible] Aug. 12, at 8 P. M., exchanged signals with ship S. Wakefield, [illegible]. The Union experienced very heavy westerly gales for 11 ds.

Ship *Tilden*, Cutter, Antwerp July [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to E. E. & G. Griswold. [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. Glide, Lovell, fm. Boston, bound to Albany.

Schr. Tribune, Nickerson, fm. Boston, bound to Albany.

Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Lewis.

Schr. George and Emily, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. [illegible] Dickinson, Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Newell, Newark, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Chase, Virginia.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Clark, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Wood, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. J. L. Morris, Cropper, Virginia.

Sloop Samuel Hall, Church, fm. Portland, Conn., with stone.

Sloop Henry, Coe, fm. Portland, Conn., with stone.

Sailed.

Steamship Crescent City, New-Orleans. Ships [illegible] Webb, Liverpool; American Eagle, London. Barks M. Williamson, Montevideo; British Queen (Br.) St. Stephens, N. B.

Memoranda.

The brig T. B. Watson, fm. Porto Cabello, reported in our edition of Wednesday as being below, has not yet arrived.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17—[illegible] ship Ocean Steed, Cunningham, fm. New-York [illegible] for Australia, with loss of foretopgallant mast. The ship Joseph Holmes at this port, fm. Cadiz, spoke Aug. [illegible] about 50 miles fm. Boston Light, packet ship Chatsworth, fm. Liverpool for Boston, in distress, with loss of fore and mainmasts—had jury masts rigged. There was good weather at the time and a smooth sea.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 3, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], Brem. bark [illegible], hence for Laguna.

Aug. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], was seen ship Lady Franklin, hence for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 2, bark Union, (Brit.) [illegible], fm. New-York, for Gonaives [illegible], to finish loading, and to sail for a port in the North Sea. Brigs Marcus [illegible], for New-York 8th; Virginia, Graham, do. [illegible]; [illegible] Brooks, for Philadelphia [illegible]; Delafield, [illegible], for New-York, discharging. Schrs General [illegible], [illegible] Boston, [illegible]; Wm. T. Dugan, [illegible].

At Kingston, Jam., July 27, bark [illegible], [illegible] in ballast; brig London, (Br.) for New-York, [illegible].

At Black River, Jam., July 22, bark A. B. [illegible], for New-York in 2 ds. Brig [illegible] sailed for New-York on the [illegible].

At [illegible], July [illegible], brig [illegible], for New-York in 5 days.